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Juvenile Court
AND
Juvenile Detention
Home

Annual Reports

III of III

Chief Probation Officer
Director Psychopathic Institute
Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home
Attending Physician of Home

1915

ДАВИД МИОЛ
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THE
JOHN CREAMER
JUVENILE COURT
LIBRARY

AND

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, DIRECTOR PSYCHOPATHIC
INSTITUTE, SUPERINTENDENT JUVENILE DETEN-
TION HOME, ATTENDING PHYSICIAN
OF HOME

1916

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EXECUTIVE STAFF

JUVENILE COURT

Hon. Merritt W. Pinekney.....	Judge
Miss Mary M. Bartelme.....	Assistant Judge
Joel D. Hunter.....	Chief Probation Officer
Joseph L. Moss.....	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Dr. William Healy.....	Director Juvenile Psychopathic Institute
Dr. Augusta F. Bronner.....	Asst. Director Juvenile Psychopathic Institute

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Miss Delphia M. Culver.....	Superintendent
Dr. Charles P. Yerger.....	Attending Physician
Miss Alice M. McCarthy.....	Dispensary Nurse
Miss Catherine McGinley.....	Dispensary Nurse
Miss Catherine Leo.....	Dispensary Nurse
Dr. W. E. Henshaw.....	Dentist

JUVENILE HOME SCHOOL

Prof. George A. Beers.....	Principal
Genevieve Cook.....	Head Teacher
Barbara Sleight.....	Assistant Teacher
Jemima O. Brown.....	Assistant Teacher
Marie Lawrence.....	Assistant Teacher
Anna Jean Powell.....	Assistant Teacher

COUNTY BOARD COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE COURT AND DETENTION HOME

Owen O'Malley, Chairman
Thomas Kasperski

William H. MacLean
William Busse

Albert Nowak

REPORT, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 10th, 1916.

To the Honorable Merritt W. Pinckney, Judge of the Circuit (Juvenile) Court of Cook County, and to the Honorable President and the Honorable Members of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

HONORABLE SIRS: At the close of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1915, I am glad to submit to you the following report concerning the probation officers of the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

Along some lines of work progress has been made and the outlook is most promising for the future. Along some others very unsatisfactory conditions exist and changes must be made before the probation officers can do the most effective work with the wards of the court.

TYPES OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH

Four types of children are brought before the Juvenile Court—truants, defectives, dependents and delinquents. As the probation officers have no responsibility for the truancy cases, I shall report nothing about them, save that the probation officers have had during the past year excellent co-operation from Mr. W. L. Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education, and the truant officers of his Department.

In view of the fact that I have reported to you in full in the 1913 report concerning the administration of the Probation Department, I shall not include administrative matters in this year's report, but rather will state some difficulties which the probation officers have had in their dealing with each type of child and suggest changes which might remove the difficulties.

DEFECTIVES

Since July 1st, 1915, the Juvenile Court has been able to treat these cases in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The feeble-minded bill which became a law on the date above men-

tioned provided that if in the hearing of a case of dependency or delinquency it becomes evident that the child is feeble-minded the Judge may adjourn the proceedings for dependency or delinquency and order the filing of a feeble-minded petition. The feeble-minded case is heard by a commission consisting of the Judge and two qualified physicians appointed by the Judge, or else a physician and a psychologist. It might be noted here that this is the first time that psychologists have been recognized by law. The commission is required to report to the Judge concerning the mental condition of the child and also concerning the social condition. The Judge may accept or reject the findings of the commission. If it is necessary to take the child from its home it may be sent to a private or public institution for the feeble-minded, or else a legal guardian may be appointed with parental powers.

Under this law thirty-one boys and girls have been committed to the Lincoln State School and Colony for the feeble-minded at Lincoln, Illinois. It has been a most satisfactory way of dealing with the defective delinquent, for such boys and girls do not succeed on probation, as they usually lack the inhibitory powers to resist temptation. It has also been unsatisfactory to send them to correctional institutions, for sooner or later they come out in the same mental condition and subject to the same temptations as before the commitment. Now they can be sent to Lincoln for permanent custodial care. There they are given training as feeble-minded children and are occupied in fitting ways.

The probation officers have long realized that it is practically impossible to do anything with a feeble-minded delinquent on probation and hence welcomed the new law because under its provisions such children can be kept in the custody of the State for life, thus protecting the community against their depredations and also giving the children the care they need.

DEPENDENTS

During the year 3,204 cases of dependent children were brought before the Court. Of these 875 were children of

mothers who were applicants for pensions and for 2,329 it was stated in the petitions that they lacked proper parental care. It has sometimes been stated by adverse critics of the Court that the probation officers of the Court go out looking for these cases and count themselves efficient when they bring a good many children before the Judge and get them taken away from their parents. Such statements are made by those who are absolutely ignorant of the procedure of the probation officers. No case is considered unless the Court receives a complaint from some reputable citizen. Then every effort is made to settle the difficulty out of court by visiting the parties involved and by co-operation with private and public philanthropic and relief agencies. Last year there were 984 cases settled out of court and 109 referred to other organizations. Here "cases" means families, so the numbers just given mean between three and four thousand children. Of the 2,329 dependent children whose parents, guardians or custodians were summoned before the Court because the children were not receiving proper parental care, 955 were committed to institutions. The orders for the other 1,374 were as follows:

Placed on probation in their own homes.....	585
Placed on probation to live in homes other than their own	212
Legal guardian appointed with the right to place in a home.....	157
Legal guardian appointed with the right to consent to adoption	41
Cases dismissed	125
Cases continued generally.....	153
Sent to Lincoln under old law.....	7
Committed to private home finding societies.....	94

To summarize these figures a little differently, 955 children were committed to institutions for indeterminate periods of time; 585 were placed on probation to remain with their own parents; 504 were placed with families other than their own; 405 of these for temporary care and 99 for adoption; 153 cases

were continued generally; 125 were dismissed and 7 dependent children were sent to the Lincoln State School and Colony for Feeble-Minded before the new law went into effect.

ONLY DIFFICULT CASES GO TO COURT

The case records of the Department dealing with dependent children on probation and with the pensioned families will show that the officers of those departments are working with a large majority of the families. The families in which the children were brought before the Court as neglected or dependent are especially difficult to deal with. In each case the situation was bad enough in someone's opinion to warrant asking the Court to change the custody of the children. The conditions in these families have often existed for years before they were brought to the attention of the Court. It is not an easy matter to change such long standing conditions in a family, especially when the officers have no legal authority over the parents. For example, in the pension department a certain authority exists, for if the mother refuses to co-operate the pension can be stayed. In that Department more than 33 per cent. of the families have been moved to better locations. In the dependent children's department, where perhaps the moving is more necessary, very few have been moved—nearly always because the family does not have sufficient money to do so and maintain the standard of living which it should if the children are to receive proper parental care.

There are now 1,930 dependent children on probation. This number does not include pensioned children. Of this number 1,093 were added to the list during the year and 580 were released. On these children the officers reported 33,055 visits and 5,248 visits on complaints, a total of 38,303 visits. This means 127 visits per month per officer.

In the pension department I believe that as good case work is being done as is being accomplished by any public or private relief organization in the country. In that department, where it is possible to raise the standard of living of a family, I believe that it is being raised. As a special report is about to be

published of that work, I shall not dwell on it here except to state that on November 30th, 1915, there were 543 families receiving pensions in which there were 1,728 children. Throughout the year the officers of this department made 12,164 visits to the pensioned families and 7,946 on their investigations, a total of 20,110. This means 120 visits per month per officer. In November the officers averaged 40 pensioned families each. During that month 74 applications were received. In order to keep up with the applications the two new investigators granted for the coming year are needed.

DELINQUENCY

There are two matters about which I wish to call special attention concerning the delinquent boys:

(1.) *The need of more men probation officers.*

On November 30, 1915, there were 827 delinquent boys on probation. Of these 57 are boys who have been placed on farms by Mr. Colby and Mr. West. The other ten officers are obliged to care for all the boys on probation in the city. This means an average of 83 cases per officer. They should not have so much to do. Therefore, if the present system of having the men handle the cases of delinquent boys is to be continued, we must have more men officers before long. Last year 926 delinquent boys were placed on probation, as against 808 in 1914, 689 in 1913 and 554 in 1912. Besides these 190 were released from correctional institutions and placed on probation. I would recommend that if another man officer is added that it be a colored man, as the colored delinquent boy presents a special problem which I feel could be better handled by an efficient colored man.

(2.) *The need of continuing the present police system.*

Last year 2,912 delinquent children were brought before the Court. The police officers assigned to juvenile duty filed 2,237 of these petitions. The natural place for a citizen to complain when an offense has been committed is the nearest police station. That is a situation which exists and which must be met. Various methods have been tried in the different large

cities of the country. In every one of them complaints are made to the police and probably always will be. In Washington, D. C., such complaints are immediately referred to the probation officers of the Juvenile Court, who investigate the cases as soon as they are able. In St. Louis, also, the investigations are all made by the probation officers of the Court. I feel that the system which has been established in Chicago is better. Under it the police officers assigned to juvenile work are in close touch with the Court and its officers and there is a much greater harmony and a better spirit of co-operation than in any other large city of which I know. The procedure of the Juvenile Court requires that information be obtained about the homes and surroundings and previous records of juvenile offenders which is not obtained in the cases of adult offenders. Our procedure is radically different and infinitely better than the procedure in the criminal courts. The boys and girls themselves are considered in the Juvenile Court and the Court seeks to find what should be done in each individual case, not only because of what a boy or girl has done and which gives the Court jurisdiction, but also because of what the boy or girl has proven himself or herself to be. For the preparation of cases for the Juvenile Court, specially trained officers are needed and a great loss of efficiency would ensue if the plain clothes officers should be taken from juvenile duty. The probation department could not possibly handle the complaints which come to the police, unless it should be doubled in size.

DELINQUENT GIRLS

On November 30th, 1915, there were 270 delinquent girls on probation and 53 for whom a legal guardian had been appointed with the right to place in a home. A table which is attached at the end of the report shows the occupation of the 53 delinquent girls who have been placed and also the occupation of the other children who have been placed by the child placing department.

In order to show the change of opinion which comes over people when they come to know of the work which is being done with delinquent girls under Miss Bartelme, I am including

in this report a copy of the findings of the Grand Jury which investigated her procedure. The Grand Jury started to condemn but ended by praising. Their report follows:

To the Judges of the Criminal Court of Cook County:

The Grand Jury begs leave to report that it has, upon its own initiative, caused an examination to be made of certain complaints made to it with reference to the conduct and organization of the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

The complaints were as follows:

First. That the cases of delinquent and dependent girls are heard before Miss Mary Bartelme, who decides them as a judge and is alleged to be sitting without warrant of law and holding what may be regarded as "Mock Court."

Second. That children are deprived of their constitutional rights, taken from their parents without their consent, and the parents have no means or opportunity of getting their children back again.

JUVENILE COURT INVESTIGATED

In order to determine the truth or falsity of the above charges, the Grand Jury has examined many witnesses, and has caused a committee of its members to investigate the methods and organization of the Juvenile Court. The Grand Jury has further accorded a hearing to Judge Merritt W. Pinckney, Judge of the Juvenile Court, and the committee has received testimony from Chief Probation Officer Joel D. Hunter, Assistant State's Attorney Hogan, Judge Pomeroy, now sitting during Judge Pinckney's vacation, Mrs. Catherine M. Shannon, probation officer in charge of the girl placing division, and others.

The Grand Jury realizes that it is not possible with the time and facilities at its command to inquire thoroughly into the details of administration, and that its investigation must necessarily be confined to the fundamental questions presented to it. It further realizes that a certain percentage of wrong and injustice will be found in the administration of any laws or systems and that isolated cases of this kind should not be used

to discredit an institution provided that its organization includes the means of discovering and correcting such abuses.

On the specific complaints, as stated above, the Grand Jury finds as follows:

WORK OF MISS BARTELME COMMENDED

First. Miss Bartelme admittedly hears testimony and makes decisions, sometimes in consultation with Judge Pinckney, and sometimes without. All orders, however, are signed by the Judge, who by so doing assumes responsibility for them. Whether or not Miss Bartelme is doing this work without warrant of law, and whether or not Judge Pinckney and the Circuit Judges are exceeding their authority in allowing her to do so, are questions of law and this Jury feels that it would be highly improper to attempt to pass upon them even if it felt itself competent to do so. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois is the only authority competent to pass upon the legality of such acts, and the way is open to any citizen who desires to make such a test. The Grand Jury feels that it would be highly desirable to amend the Juvenile Court Act so as to remove all doubt as to the powers and duties of the woman assistant to the presiding Judge, and recommends that such an amendment be asked for at the next session of the Legislature. *It desires, however, to commend in the strongest terms the idea that cases of delinquent girls should be held, as at present, as privately as possible before a competent court.*

BEST INTEREST OF CHILD CONCERN OF COURT

Second. The Grand Jury finds that, aside from the question of this legality of the Court as at present constituted, no constitutional rights are forfeited by child or parent. Consent of the parent or guardian is always obtained in cases of adoption, and in other cases where not in conflict with the *best interest of the child which is the principal concern of the Court*. There is a direct and easy procedure for recovering a child to its parents either with or without the consent of the institution or person

to whom the child is committed. Such applications are heard promptly by the Judge and granted whenever the conditions that lead to delinquency have been removed or sufficiently improved. All proceedings before the Court are absolutely informal, no attorneys are necessary, although all parties have the right to be represented by counsel. There are absolutely no costs or expenses to the litigants.

EXTENSION OF COURT CONTROL RECOMMENDED

Regarding the general provisions of laws as brought to its attention, the Grand Jury finds that the Juvenile Court has no direct jurisdiction or control over children committed to an institution except to recover them on notice or by consent. The Jury believes that the officers of the Juvenile Court endeavor to examine all such institutions thoroughly and do not commit children to institutions whose methods they do not approve, but the fact remains that an institution, subject to control of another body, can release a child or place it in a private home at any time without even notifying the officers of the Court. This practice we regard as dangerous in the extreme and opening the door to all manner of abuses. *The Grand Jury recommends that the laws be so amended as to provide that the Juvenile Court shall retain jurisdiction over and control of all children placed in institutions and societies by its order, and that such institutions and societies, or their responsible officers or managers, be held criminally liable for any violation of their trust.* No child should be kept in custody for a long term without a periodical rehearing.

All complaints should be under oath and probation officers should be under bond as provided in the case of deputy sheriffs. The "Surrender Act" should be abolished and investigations by probation officers prior to filing petitions should be carefully regulated by the Court.

COURT PECULIARLY EFFECTIVE

The Grand Jury desires to state its belief that the Juvenile Court of Cook County is a peculiarly effective organization for

reform work among children, and that its work and methods are based upon the fundamental idea that the chief concern of the State should develop material for good citizenship. The Juvenile Court Act should be amended and strengthened as suggested, and doubtless in some other particulars, in line with what has already been done, and that all laws relating to juveniles be codified and systematized so that the various conflicts of authority may be eliminated and the legal rights of children preserved.

GEO. A. HUGHES,
Foreman.

CASES IN OTHER COURTS

In addition to the work in the Juvenile Court itself, the probation officers are obliged to assist in preparing many cases in other courts. These cases are those in which adults are prosecuted for offenses against children.

An Assistant State's Attorney has been assigned to the Juvenile Court to advise with the probation officers concerning such cases. No case is ever started against an adult on the basis of a complaint made by a ward of the Juvenile Court without first gaining the approval of the Attorney. Since this system has been started and since Mr. Robert E. Hogan has been the attorney in the Juvenile Court, very few cases have been lost in other courts. The reason for this is twofold. Cases in which sufficient evidence could not be obtained to prove the charges have not been started and cases that have been begun have been well prepared. A special officer is kept in the Court of Domestic Relations to receive cases which are transferred from that Court and to assist in the investigation and presentation of cases sent from the Juvenile Court to that Court. Another special officer is assigned to prepare the evidence in all cases in which the defendant is held over by the Municipal Court to the Grand Jury. The work of this officer is under the direction of the Assistant State's Attorney assigned to the Juvenile Court.

BEFORE COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Only in April, 1915, did we begin to keep definite account of the cases before the Court of Domestic Relations. Since then 175 adults—51 women and 124 men—have been taken before that Court on the following charges:

Contributing to dependency.....	90
Contributing to delinquency.....	30
Abandonment	4
Seduction	2
Bastardy	6
Selling liquor to minors.....	4
Crimes against children.....	1
Non-support	32
Violation of statute governing hotel registers....	6

In these cases the following orders were entered:

Probation	35
House of Correction.....	34
Dismissed for want of prosecution.....	16
Discharged	11
Warrants unexecuted	22
Fines	9
Married	8
Ordered to pay to Clerk of the Court.....	33
Continued at time of this report.....	7

BEFORE CRIMINAL COURT

The cases before the Grand Jury and the Criminal Court have been of such interest that the following table is attached to show the results in the 73 cases which were taken to the Grand Jury on charges made by wards of the Juvenile Court. In the preparation of these cases, in the effort to ascertain what the actual facts of the cases were, the probation officers of the Court have had splendid co-operation from the State's Attorney's office. Everything that can be done to make the experience less degrading for the girl witnesses, when men are being prosecuted for sex offenses, is being done. Every effort is made by the probation officers and the State's Attorney's office not to

prosecute except in cases where there is almost a certainty that the person charged with the crime was in reality the offender. Hence, in the cases that are tried, it is, to use most mild language, unfortunate that a girl who is a complaining witness in a sex case must tell her story three times—first before the Judge of the Municipal Court, then before the Grand Jury and then in the Criminal Court.

JOEL D. HUNTER,
Chief Probation Officer.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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REPORT OF CRIMINAL COURT CASES

CHARGES	GRAND JURY ACTION	CRIMINAL COURT DECISION
Rape	Indicted May 21, 1914.	Still pending.
Contributing to delinquency	Indicted Sept. 8, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1915, sentenced to 1 year in the County Jail.
Crimes against children	No Bill.	Inquiry disagreed.
Harboring females, etc.	Indicted Dec. 17, 1915.	Sept. 23d, given indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.
Indecent Liberties	Indicted July 19, 1915.	July 20, 1915, sentenced on assault to House of Correction (\$100.00 fine).
Crimes against nature	Indicted April 2, 1915.	
Crimes against children	Indicted July 19, 1915.	Aug. 25, 1915, felony waived; given maximum sentence on contributing to delinquency.
Crimes against children	Indicted July 19, 1915.	Sept. 25, 1915, given indeterminate sentence in penitentiary.
Attempted rape	Indicted June 25, 1915.	Continued to Jan. 22, 1916. Stricken off with leave to reinstate. Prosecutrix out of State. Refuses to return.
Crimes against children	No Bill.	April 22, 1915, one year in Penitentiary.
Rape	Indicted Feb. 17, 1915.	Nov. 2, 1915, Judge Brothers took case from jury because of contradictory test.
Crimes against children	Indicted Oct. 21, 1915.	Case continued to February, 1916, term.
Rape	Indicted Oct. 21, 1915.	Nov. 11, 1915, stricken off with leave. Prosecutrix out of state.
Rape	Indicted Jan. 29, 1915.	Continued to Feb. 11, 1916. Judge Barrett.
Crimes against children	Indicted Oct. 29, 1915.	Indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.
Crimes against children	Indicted July 21, 1914.	
Rape	No Bill.	Oct. 1, 1915, Judge Turney instructed Jury to find the defendant "not guilty."
Harboring female, etc.	Indicted April 1, 1915.	Sept. 18, 1915, 18 years in Penitentiary.
Incest	Indicted April 29, 1915.	Feb. 3, 1916, tried on assault, fined \$100 and \$50 costs.
Rape	Indicted April 1914.	April 4, 1915, jury found man not guilty.
Rape	Indicted Jan. 30, 1915.	
Rape	Indicted Oct. 21, 1915.	
Assault to rape	Indicted Dee. 4,	Feb. 9, 1915, guilty; new trial granted 3/2/15, stricken off with leave to reinstate.
Assault to rape	Indicted Feb. 25, 1915.	Jan. 12, 1916, jury disagreed.

CHARGES	GRAND JURY ACTION	CRIMINAL COURT DECISION	
		INDICTED	VERDICT
Rape	Indicted June 28, 1915.....	Still pending.	
Rape	Indicted Jan. 29, 1915.....	March 25, 1915, nolle prossed.	
Incest	Indicted Jan. 29, 1915.....	March 25, 1915, nolle prossed because defendant committed suicide.	
Rape	Indicted June 22, 1915.....	Still pending.	
Rape	No Bill.		
Rape	Indicted Sept. 24, 1915.....	Dec. 4, 1915, given 15 years by jury; new trial, sentenced to 2 years in Penitentiary.	
Attempted rape	No Bill.		
Rape	Indicted June 27, 1913.....	March 10, 1915, not guilty; mother and girl contradicted each other.	
Incest	Indicted May 11, 1915.....	Still pending.	
Rape	No Bill.	Girl did not establish question of force.	
Crimes against children	Indicted April 1, 1915.....	May 22, 1915, indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.	
Crimes against children	No Bill.		
Rape	No Bill.		
Rape	Indicted April 29, 1915.....	Married to prosecutrix.	
Crimes against children	No Bill.		
Rape	Indicted Sept. 29, 1915.....	Nov. 18, 1915, given one year in Penitentiary.	
Crimes against children	Indicted July 20, 1915.....	July 20, 1915, charge changed to "assault"; House of Correction on \$100 fine.	
Rape	No Bill.	Not guilty.	
Crimes against children	Indicted May 11, 1915.....	Nov. 15, 1915, jury disagreed; Dec. 7th, found not guilty.	
Rape	Indicted Sept. 24, 1915.....	Continued to Jan. 27, 1916; stricken off with leave to reinstate.	
Attempted rape	Indicted June 25, 1915.....		
Rape	Indicted Sept. 22, 1915.....	Nov. 29, 1915, discharged because girl first accused her father.	
Rape	Indicted Jan. 30, 1915.....	Still pending.	
Rape	Indicted Mar. 26, 1914.....	Still pending.	
Rape	Indicted May 16, 1913.....	Nov. 9, 1915, nolle prossed because girl did not make clear statement.	
Rape	Indicted October, 1912.....	Jan. 19, 1915, indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.	
Crimes against children	Indicted Oct. 28, 1915.....	Found guilty; motion for new trial set for Jan. 24, 1916.	

CHARGES	GRAND JURY ACTION	CRIMINAL COURT DECISION
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Oct. 28, 1915.....	Still pending.
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Oct. 28, 1915.....	Still pending.
Rape	Indicted Aug. 16, 1914.....	Still pending.
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Feb. 27, 1914.....	Nov. 5, 1915, found guilty; motion for new trial set for Jan. 29, 1916.
Rape	No Bill.	
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Mar. 29, 1915.....	July 6, 1915, indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.
Rape	Indicted Jan. 31, 1914.....	Stricken off with leave to reinstate.
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Nov. 11, 1910.....	Jan. 13, 1916—still pending.
Rape	Indicted Dec. 30, 1914.....	March 19, 1915, 14 years in Penitentiary.
Accessory to rape	Indicted Feb. 27, 1915.....	Continued to Feb. 2, 1916; continued to March 20, indictment quashed.
Seduction	Indicted July 26, 1915.....	Absconded.
Rape	No Bill.	
Crimes against children.....	Indicted June, 1915.....	Sept. 21, 1915, indeterminate sentence in Pontiac.
Incest	Indicted July 28, 1914.....	Aug. 20, 1914, not guilty.
Indecent liberties	Indicted Jan. 18, 1915.....	Jan. 27, 1915, indeterminate sentence in Penitentiary.
Rape	Indicted June 28, 1915.....	Sept. 9, 1915, 20 years in Penitentiary.
Rape	Indicted Sept. 22, 1915.....	Dec. 3, 1915, 3 years in Penitentiary.
Inducing female, etc	No Bill.	
Attempted rape	Indicated June 15, 1915.....	Jan. 20, 1916, stricken off with leave.
Rape	Indicated April 1, 1915.....	May 3, 1915, stricken off with leave.
Crimes against children.....	Indicted Feb. 27, 1915.....	March 20, 1916, indictment quashed.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE

WILLIAM HEALY, M. D., DIRECTOR

AUGUSTA F. BRONNER, PH. D., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

From April first, 1914, when this Department was taken over by the County, to December first, 1915, the number of cases studied is 1,501. The following tables and paragraphs set forth the general facts concerning these cases and the type of work done. The aim has always been to get such understanding of the individual and the causation of his delinquencies that the best can be offered in the way of advice. In general, it may be said that this Department studies the difficult cases and those in which there is any appearance of mental abnormality.

We may again this year state concerning our work that the co-operation of relatives, as well as of officials, continues to be remarkably favorable.

TYPE OF CASES STUDIED

	Males	Females	Totals
First offenders	72	24	96
Repeated offenders	779	303	1082
Undecided	24	....	24
Non-delinquents (including cases from Funds-to-Parents Department)	152	147	299
	1027	474	1501

AGES

	Delinquent Males	Delinquent Females	Non- Delinquents	Total
Under 11 years	79	21	98	198
11 to 12 years	43	13	15	71
12 to 13 years.....	70	24	25	119
13 to 14 years	89	25	24	138
14 to 15 years	148	43	34	225
15 to 16 years	155	62	23	240
16 to 17 years	230	55	32	317
17 to 18 years	16	61	7	84
Over 18 years	13	14	31	58
Uncertain	32	9	10	51
	875	327	299	1501

Median age for both delinquent boys and girls falls in the 15-16-year age group.

MENTAL CLASSIFICATIONS

PER CENT.

Of 1202 delinquents:	
Mentally normal	70.
Feeble-minded	12.3
Psychoses (including minor and temporary cases).....	5.5
Subnormal (below normal, but not definitely feeble-minded).....	6.3
Mentally dull from physical causes (including bad habits).....	4.2

Of 875 delinquent males:

Normal	72
Feeble-minded	11
Psychoses	4.5
Subnormal	6.6
Dull from physical causes	3.7

Of 327 delinquent females:

Normal	64.5
Feeble-minded	15.6
Psychoses	7
Subnormal	5.5
Dull from physical causes.....	5.5

Of 299 non-delinquents:

Normal	42
Feeble-minded	35
Psychoses	4
Subnormal	8
Dull from physical causes.....	8

Among the 1,202 delinquents, 4.7 per cent. have a history of epileptic manifestations. (These are not complete figures.)

TYPES OF PROBLEMS OF CAUSATION INVOLVED

	875 Delinquent Males	Per cent.	327 Delinquent Females	Per cent.	299 Non- Delinquents	Per cent.
Cases where a major trouble is <i>environmental</i> (including alcoholism, immorality and criminality at home, bad companionship, poverty, defective home control, etc.)	638	73	236	72	75	25
Cases where a major trouble is <i>mental</i> (including feeble-mindedness, other subnormality, insanity, and other psychoses, etc.)	174	20	83	25	91	30
Cases where a major problem is <i>educational</i>	67	8	19	6	32	10
Cases where a major problem is <i>physiological</i> (such as premature growth, undersize for working, etc.)	36	4	25	8	2	..
Cases where a major trouble is <i>vocational</i>	17	2	4	1.5	10	3
Cases where mentality and physical condition not largely at fault, and main factors undecided.....	131	15	57	18	95	32

OUT OF COURT INFORMATION

Besides the mental and physical diagnoses which were made in nearly all cases and the knowledge gained of the general environmental background, a great deal was ascertained, through relatives and the individuals themselves, that was of the greatest import for adjustment and treatment of the case.

Among these facts, which would have been otherwise unknown, were the following:

	Delinquent Males	Delinquent Females	Non- Delinquents	Totals
Various bad habits of importance....	144	42	5	191
Important peculiarities in other members of the family.....	84	31	26	141
Troubles of mental life.....	37	25	1	63
Some special trouble in family life..	29	16	2	47
Miscellaneous	31	11	4	46
 Total .....	.....	.....	.....	488

RECOMMENDATIONS

	Delinquents No.	Per cent.	Non-Delinquents No.	Per cent.
Needing alteration of special environmental factors, such as alcoholism in the home, etc.	352	30	29	10
Suitable for some institution for delinquents	128	10	..	..
Specially needing country life.....	122	10	12	4
Needing special medical attention, including hospital treatment.....	173	14.5	60	20
As suitable for institutions for feeble-minded	70	5	56	19
Needing better educational opportunities.	50	4	34	11
Suitable for some institution for dependents or semi-delinquents.....	27	2	16	5
Special vocational needs.....	26	2	4	1
Needing more recreational advantages..	15	1	1	..
Suitable for Army or Navy life.....	7	..	..	..
As insane	4	..	3	..
Oak Forest	1	..	3	..
School for deaf.....	..	..	2	..

DISPOSITION	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents
On probation	319	..
Went home—dismissed, etc.	199	63
Placed in other homes.....	128	9
St. Charles (State School for Boys).....	171	..
Lincoln (School for Feeble-minded).....	73	40
John Worthy School (for delinquent boys).....	81	..
House of the Good Shepherd (girls).....	58	5
Geneva (State School for Girls).....	51	..
Parental School (truant boys).....	47	..
Refuge (delinquent girls).....	23	..
Held to grand jury.....	19	..
Hospital for insane.....	8	4
St. Mary's (children).....	10	2
Homes for working boys	13	1
Park Ridge (School for Girls).....	9	2
Glenwood Manual Training School.....	8	5
Allendale	4	..
Hospitals or Convalescent Homes.....	10	2
Other schools and institutions.....	22	15
Died	1	..

COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT FROM DEC. 1, 1914,
TO NOV. 30, 1915

On hand December 1st, 1914:

Dependent cases	246	
Delinquent cases	141	387
		—

Received from Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915:

Dependent cases	1925	
Delinquent cases	789	2714
		—

Cases transferred from one officer to another:

Dependent cases	120	
Delinquent cases	45	165
		—

Actual number new cases after deducting transferred cases:

Dependent cases	1805	
Delinquent cases	744	2549
		—

Total number cases handled Dec. 1, 1914 to Nov. 30, 1915:

Dependent cases	2051	
Delinquent cases	885	2936
		—

HOW CASES WERE DISPOSED OF

Brought into court:

Dependent	535	
Delinquent	218	753
		—

Settled out of court:

Dependent	638	
Delinquent	346	984
		—

Unfounded:

Dependent	118	
Delinquent	60	178
		—

Not Juvenile Court case:

Dependent	258	
Delinquent	85	343
		—

Referred to other organizations:

Dependent	87	
Delinquent	22	109
		—

Moved away:

Dependent	67	
Delinquent	12	79
		—

ouldn't find:			
Dependent	31	11	42
Delinquent			—
Dropped:			
Dependent	71	75	146
Delinquent			—
Miscellaneous:			
Dependent	33	19	52
Delinquent			—
<i>Total Number Dependent Cases</i>	1838		
<i>Total Number Delinquent Cases</i>	848	2686	
Number under investigation Dec. 1, 1915:			
Dependent	213	37	250
Delinquent			—

EXPLANATORY NOTE

“Case” in this outline refers to the family and not to the individual child. The family is considered as a unit. For example, the 535 dependent “cases” brought into court means 1,130 children and also 1,130 petitions filed. “Settled out of court” means that in the opinion of the head of the department and the individual officer the situation was taken care of and left in satisfactory condition.

“Not Juvenile Court case” is one that should not have been referred to the court at all. For example, a parent wishes his child put in a dependent institution, and is able to pay the full amount; an able-bodied woman with one child wishes it cared for at the expense of the county; relatives wish to relieve themselves of obligations. Such cases frequently require as much investigation as cases brought into court and are cases where the County is often saved payment for children in institutions.

“Dropped” cases are those that in the opinion of the head of the Department were settled for a time, but likely to be recurrent.

In addition to the above, 130 complaints were turned over to the Sergeant of Police and assigned by him to the proper police probation officer.

CHILD PLACING DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON CHILDREN PLACED BY THE CHILD PLACING
DEPARTMENT

	Del.	Dept.	Cases in which no final order has been entered
Assisting at housework.....	14	50	20
Attending school and assisting at housework.....	1	38	6
Attend school and boarding away from home.....	3	4	..
Otherwise employed and boarding in homes other than their own	15	13	4
At home on probation.....	7	8	8
Lost females	3	2	3
With relatives on probation.....	2	1	2
In hospitals for treatment on probation.....	..	1	1
In institutions by private arrangement.....	4	9	3
Out of State	1	3	2
Babies boarding in homes other than their own.....	..	2	..
Attending boarding school.....	3	2	1
	—	—	
	53	133	50

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OFFICERS ASSIGNED, ETC., DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Number of police officers assigned for duty in Juvenile Court,	21	23	23	26	30	30	34	35	35	50	53	
Number of police officers assigned to institutions connected with court	8	9	10	10	10	10	14	13	14	13	14	
Number of probation officers paid by the county . . . . .	....	23	23	31	35	35	37	53	76	77	79	
Number of probation districts in Chicago	17	24	25	29	29	29	26	26	32	56	57	59

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

29

NUMBER OF DELINQUENT BOYS IN COURT

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
First time	885	1297	1300	1128	952	783	644	740	630	751	1191	1249
Second time	324	381	433	392	371	283	270	314	266	347	451	447
Third time	180	194	201	216	171	139	137	162	133	155	315	278
Fourth time	97	84	106	129	72	81	67	64	47	69	165	189
Fifth time	41	49	51	47	40	32	27	22	30	78	90	
Sixth time	59	45	21	34	22	17	8	11	6	5	37	39
Seventh time	...	15	11	15	11	6	3	2	1	4	18	24
Eighth time	...	6	8	6	5	2	...	...	2	3	3	8
Ninth time	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total delinquent boys	1545	2018	2131	1973	1651	1352	1161	1320	1105	1363	2258	2326

NUMBER OF DELINQUENT GIRLS IN COURT

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
First time	275	345	348	379	363	332	346	339	376	392	407	367
Second time	79	81	91	114	116	96	95	109	114	141	144	145
Third time	...	20	15	29	30	26	27	31	37	40	70	47
Fourth time	...	8	7	12	8	5	7	4	6	16	24	21
Fifth time	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	3	10	3
Sixth time	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Seventh time	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total delinquent girls	354	455	464	539	517	464	475	483	537	593	659	586

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT BOYS IN COURT

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
First time	773	953	881	649	655	658	812	872	1020	855	947	933
Second time	125	221	249	195	153	127	104	167	303	186	171	179
Third time	35	78	43	56	36	31	32	35	38	71	59	59
Fourth time	3	29	9	8	10	10	4	4	10	26	32	32
Fifth time .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	4	1	1	9	8	8
Sixth time .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Total dependent boys.....	898	1212	1237	896	876	852	961	1076	1363	1089	1227	1212

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT GIRLS IN COURT

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
First time	659	859	692	593	508	500	560	732	952	794	815	830
Second time	71	189	201	164	129	122	100	136	259	183	192	184
Third time .....	.....	35	53	38	55	41	27	40	34	35	47	70
Fourth time .....	.....	5	11	6	33	9	10	6	9	7	9	24
Fifth time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	8
Sixth time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Seventh time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total dependent girls.....	730	1088	957	801	707	677	699	920	1255	1022	1065	1117

NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1915

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Total	Pensioned Boys	Pensioned Girls	Grand total
American	366	95	226	174	861	41	39	941
Austrian	29	4	19	13	65	10	14	89
Belgian	2	3	2	4	11	...	...	11
Bohemian	66	18	43	44	171	20	13	204
Canadian	18	3	11	5	37	4	1	42
Croatian	13	1	2	6	22	...	...	22
Danish	12	...	7	10	29	...	...	29
English	38	13	15	10	76	12	11	99
French	11	12	15	12	50	6	2	58
German	243	99	169	143	654	82	68	804
Greek	8	...	4	3	15	...	...	15
Hollander	9	1	4	1	15	5	4	24
Hungarian	13	7	12	19	51	3	4	58
Italian	236	27	91	64	418	44	38	500
Irish	224	36	88	92	440	75	87	602
Lithuanian	63	7	42	36	148	9	9	166
Negro	138	78	68	78	362	11	9	382
Norwegian	21	6	21	25	73	...	...	73
Polish	489	107	271	272	1139	87	93	1319
Not stated	82	17	32	43	174	...	...	174
Russian	138	18	24	26	206	15	12	233
Roumanian	2	1	2	2	7	...	...	7
Slav	29	5	19	14	67	6	3	76
Swiss	7	2	1	...	10	...	...	10
Swede	43	21	18	14	96	12	15	123
Servian	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	4
Scotch	20	2	4	5	31	1	3	35
Spanish	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Finnish	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Armenian . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Assyrian . . . . .	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	6
Portugese . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Turk	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Welch . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Luxemburger . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	2326	586	1212	1117	5241	449	426	6116

RELIGION OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1915

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Boys Dependent	Girls Dependent	Total	Pensioned Boys	Pensioned Girls	Grand total
Catholic	1476	312	792	754	3334	310	306	3950
Protestant	598	229	369	310	1506	120	107	1733
Jewish	196	26	22	14	258	19	13	290
Not stated	49	18	29	39	135	..	..	135
No religion	7	1	..	..	8	..	..	8
 Total	 2326	 586	 1212	 1117	 5241	 449	 426	 6116

AGE OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 1st, 1915

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Total	Pensioned Boys	Pensioned Girls	Grand total
11 days			1		1			1
1 week			1		1			4
2 weeks			1		1		2	4
1 month			9		18	2	3	23
2 months	5	5	6		11	2	1	14
3 months	5	3	8		8	2	3	13
4 months	2	4	6		6	2	2	8
5 months	4	12	6		6	2	1	9
6 months	4	4	8		8	3	2	11
7 months	2	2	2		2	1	2	5
8 months	2	2	2		2	3	1	6
9 months	2	3	3		5	2	2	9
10 months	2	1	1		3	1	2	3
11 months	3	1	4		4	1	1	4
1 year	53	53	106		12	14	132	
2 years	60	50	110		25	34	169	
3 years	72	55	127		30	31	188	
4 years	82	79	161		35	38	234	
5 years	106	69	175		42	36	253	
6 years	105	78	183		45	32	260	
7 years	98	96	194		39	40	273	
8 years	108	92	200		35	43	278	
9 years	116	83	199		37	31	267	
10 years	70	7	100	82	259	39	32	330
11 years	119	15	81	70	285	37	28	350
12 years	198	15	77	64	354	35	28	417
13 years	260	30	61	79	430	18	24	472
14 years	459	90	30	56	635	....	....	635
15 years	562	114	23	53	752	....	....	752
16 years	640	160	....	18	818	....	....	818
17 years	18	151	....	4	173	....	....	173
18 years	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
19 years	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Total	2326	586	1212	1117	5241	449	426	6116

	No. Children Permanently Released From Institutions			No. Children Released From Institutions on Probation				Total
	Delinquent Boys	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	
John Worthy School.....	67	...	...	170	...	...	...	237
St. Charles	213	...	...	20	...	...	...	233
Geneva .....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Chicago Home for Girls.....	...	...	21	...	14	...	...	35
House of Good Shepherd.....	...	...	50	...	68	...	...	118
Industrial Class .....	...	...	8	...	16	...	...	24
St. Vincent Orphan Asylum.....	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	17
Feehanville	104	...	...	...	...	21	...	125
Glenwood	48	...	...	...	...	3	...	51
Cook County Kinderheim.....	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	15
Lisle Manual Training School.....	14	...	...	...	...	9	...	23
Polish Manual Training School.....	38	...	...	...	...	37	...	75
Kettler Manual Training School.....	52	...	...	...	...	4	...	56
Louise Manual Training School.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Evan. Luth. Home Finding Soc.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Lisle Industrial School.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	11
Catherina Kasper Indus. School.....	...	...	34	...	...	...	14	48
St. Hedwig's Industrial School.....	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	48
Amanda Smith Home .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	7
Illinois Technical Training School.....	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	20
Park Ridge Industrial School.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	16
Chicago Industrial School.....	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	119
Home for Friendless.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Industrial Class .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Central Baptist Orphange.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	5
St. Joseph's Bohemian Orph. Asy.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
Total	280	274	303	190	99	84	92	1322

LENGTH OF TIME OF PROBATION OF CHILDREN RELEASED BY
COURT DURING YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1st, 1915

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM INSTITUTIONS AND PLACED ON PROBATION

	1914	1915
Number of delinquent boys released from institutions on probation	169	190
Number of delinquent girls released from institutions on probation	88	99
Number of dependent boys released from institutions on probation	80	84
Number of dependent girls released from institutions on probation	90	92
 Total number of children released from institutions on probation	 427	 465

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM PROBATION

	1914	1915
Number of delinquent boys released from probation by court	733	727
Number of delinquent girls released from probation by court	279	252
Number of dependent boys released from probation by court	205	259
Number of dependent girls released from probation by court	222	321
 Total number of children released from probation by court	 1439	 1559

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES OF DEPENDENCY OF GIRLS BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1915, AND DISPOSITION OF SAME.

Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No Change of Order":	
Placed on probation to live at Home	28
Placed on probation to live in other homes	2
Legal guardian appointed to place in home	2
Ridge Industrial School	3
Chicago Industrial School	3
Total	36

SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES OF DEPENDENCY OF BOYS BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT DURING THE SAME
ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1915, AND DISPOSITION OF THE SAME

	Total	1267	94	46	18	66	137	4	28	3129	96	25	15	41	91	69	10	2	33	3	4	281212
Lack of care.....	49	12	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84
Desertion of mother.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	223
Desertion of father.....	27	12	12	1	1	36	1	6	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Desertion of parents.....	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56
Drunkenness of mother.....	22	4	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64
Drunkenness of father.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
Drunkenness of parents.....	19	2	3	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
Sickness of mother.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Sickness of father.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Sickness of parents.....	34	22	2	1	1	5	28	1	1	1	22	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168
Death of mother.....	29	4	7	1	1	14	18	1	1	11	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129
Death of father.....	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Death of parents.....	6	7	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
Insanity of mother.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Insanity of father.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Cruelty of mother.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cruelty of father.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Imprisonment of mother.....	8	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Imprisonment of father.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Imprisonment of parents.....	9	14	2	1	1	12	11	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82
Separation of parents.....	32	6	3	12	12	11	11	6	6	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108
Immorality of mother.....																						
Total.....																						

Note: Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No Change of Order." Placed on probation to live at home..... 21 Placed on probation to live in other homes..... 5 Glenaville..... 3 Kettler Manual Training School..... 2 Total..... 3

Note: The causes of dependency were found in the history sheets which are presented to the Judge at the time of the hearing in court. These history sheets are written by the petitioners and are brief summaries of the reasons for bringing the case before the court and of the evidence to be presented. The list therefore shows the reasons for the filing of the dependency petition as stated in the court

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO LINCOLN ON FEEBLE
MINDED PETITIONS FROM JULY 1st to DECEMBER 1st, 1915

	American	Austrian	Bohemian	Canadian	Colored	German	Irish	Italian	Not stated	Polish	Russian	Swedish	Belgian	Total
Boys	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	3	2	1	1	1	25
Girls	4	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	3	7	4	1	1	14
Total														39

SUMMARY—AGES

	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Total	
Boys	1	2	12	12	12	12	12	3	1	3	1	2	1	25
Girls .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	1	2	1	14
Total														39

SUMMARY—RELIGION

	Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Not Stated	Total
Boys	13	5	3	1	25
Girls	9	4	..	2	14
Total					39

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT BOYS

	1915
John Worthy School.....	166
St. Charles School for Boys.....	256
Working Boys' Home.....	24
Probation at Home.....	694
Probation in other Homes.....	42
Legal Guardian Appointed to Place in Home.....	100
Continued Generally	741
*Dismissed	196
†No Change of Order.....	87
Lincoln School for Feeble-Minded.....	14
Deported	3
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.....	3

*Twenty-four of these cases were held to the grand jury.

†Disposition under first order was—

	1915
Probation at home.....	75
Probation in other homes.....	2
St. Charles	4
Legal guardian appointed to place in home.....	2
Released	1
Chicago Parental School.....	2
Lincoln School for Feeble-Minded.....	1

DELINQUENCY OF BOYS

	1914	1915
Larceny	1132	1134
Burglary	235	370
Robbery	90	85
Arson	3	11
Disorderly Conduct	20	16
Malicious Mischief	132	106
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	15	12
Assault	156	122
Rape	5	4
Immorality	35	63
Forgery	15	11
Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.....	2	..
Drunkenness	9	4
Incorrigibility	407	388
Embezzlement	1	..
Selling Transfers	1	..

In the cases of delinquent boys and girls abnormal family conditions were stated by the petitioners to be the main causative factor in the delinquency in the following cases:

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls
Desertion of Mother.....	13	7
Desertion of Father.....	82	47
Desertion of Parents.....	17	7
Death of Mother.....	162	78
Death of Father.....	405	110
Death of Parents.....	72	39
Drunkenness of Mother.....	1	4
Drunkenness of Father.....	1	1
Drunkenness of Parents.....	..	1
Sickness of Mother.....	2	3
Sickness of Father.....	3	..
Imprisonment of Father.....	1	2
Insanity of Mother.....	8	2
Insanity of Father.....	7	..
Cruelty of Parents.....	..	1
Separation of Parents.....	48	30
Immorality of Mother.....	3	8

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT GIRLS

	1915
Probation at home.....	144
Probation in other homes.....	39
Geneva	81
House of the Good Shepherd.....	82
House of the Good Shepherd, Industrial Class.....	40
Chicago Home for Girls.....	54
Legal guardian to place in home.....	45
Continued generally	7
Dismissed	74
County Agent, Lincoln.....	5
County Agent, Oak Forest.....	1
No change of order. (See note below).....	14

NOTE—Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No change of order."

Placed on probation to live at home.....	12
Placed on probation to live in other homes.....	1
House of Good Shepherd	1
	<hr/> 14

DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS

	1914	1915
Larceny	87	52
Burglary	1	5
Robbery .....	..	1
Disorderly	10	4
Assault	1	4
Malicious Mischief .....	..	2
Forgery	5	1
Drunkenness	5	1
Immorality	223	259
Incorrigibility	326	253

STATISTICS OF PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Number of Pensioned Families and Children, and Number of Applications.	
Dec. 1st, 1914—No. of Pensioned Families.....	342
No. of Added Families.....	265
No. of Stayed Families.....	64
Dec. 1st, 1915—No. of Pensioned Families.....	543
Dec. 1st, 1914—No. of Pensioned Children.....	1,123
No. of Added Children	875
No. of Stayed Children.....	270
Dec. 1st, 1915—No. of Pensioned Children.....	1,728
Number of applications, Dec. 1st, 1914, to Dec. 1st, 1915.....	538
Number of re-applications, July 1st, 1915, to Nov. 1st, 1915.....	145
Number of married couples receiving pension.....	48

DIMISSED PENSION CASES.

	Cases Dismissed in Court
Dismissed cases	46
Causes for dismissing cases:	
Aliens	4
Non-residents	6
Money not properly accounted for.....	7
Money in bank	8
Income sufficient	4
Full amount given to 1 child.....	4
Full amount given to 2 children.....	1
Full amount given to 3 children.....	2
Mother re-married	2
Mother withdrew	3
Death	3
Should be self-supporting	2

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Grants, Number and Amount.

	No.	Total Am't
Four dollars	38	\$ 152.00
Five dollars	47	235.00
Six dollars	79	474.00
Six 50/100 dollars.....	1	6.50
Seven dollars	33	231.00
Seven 50/100 dollars	9	67.50
Eight dollars	196	1,568.00
Eight 50/100 dollars	8	68.00
Nine dollars	82	738.00
Nine 50/100 dollars	5	47.50
Ten dollars	310	3,100.00
Eleven dollars	3	33.00
Twelve dollars	1	12.00
Thirteen dollars	2	26.00
Fifteen dollars	61	915.00

Increases—Number—Amount.

	No.	Total Am't
Two—four 50/100 dollars.....	6	\$ 15.00
Three—five dollars	4	8.00
Three 75/100—seven 50/100 dollars.....	4	15.00
Four—seven dollars	4	12.00
Four—seven 50/100 dollars	2	7.00
Four—ten dollars	1	6.00
Four—twelve dollars	1	8.00
Five—seven dollars	10	20.00
Five—eight dollars	15	45.00
Five—nine dollars	3	12.00
Five—ten dollars	12	60.00
Five—thirteen dollars	1	8.00
Five—fifteen dollars	1	10.00
Six—seven 50/100 dollars	5	7.50
Six—eight dollars	13	26.00
Six—eight 50/100 dollars	6	15.00
Six—nine dollars	17	51.00
Six—nine 50/100 dollars	4	14.00
Six—ten dollars	9	36.00
Six—twelve dollars	1	6.00
Seven—eight dollars	4	4.00
Seven—nine dollars	7	14.00
Seven—ten dollars	9	27.00
Seven—fourteen dollars	1	7.00
Seven 50/100—ten dollars	1	2.50
Seven 50/100—fifteen dollars	1	7.50
Eight—nine dollars	7	7.00
Eight—ten dollars	20	40.00
Eight—fourteen dollars	1	6.00
Eight—fifteen dollars	4	28.00
Nine—ten dollars	5	5.00
Nine—fifteen dollars	1	6.00
Ten—fifteen dollars	8	40.00

Stays—Number—Amount.

	No.	Total Am't
One 50/100 dollars	4	\$ 6.00
Two dollars	11	22.00
Three dollars	4	12.00
Four dollars	15	60.00
Five dollars	34	170.00
Six dollars	27	162.00
Six 50/100 dollars	1	6.50
Seven dollars	22	154.00
Seven 50/100 dollars	8	60.00
Eight dollars	39	312.00
Nine dollars	12	108.00
Ten dollars	87	870.00
Thirteen dollars	1	13.00
Fifteen dollars	5	75.00

COOK COUNTY ILLINOIS

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Reductions—Number—Amount.

	No.	Total Am't
Seven—three dollars	1	\$ 4.00
Seven—five dollars	3	6.00
Seven 50/100—three 75/100 dollars.....	4	15.00
Eight—five dollars	4	12.00
Nine—six dollars	2	6.00
Ten—four dollars	1	6.00
Ten—six dollars	1	4.00
Ten—seven dollars	3	9.00
Ten—eight dollars	3	6.00
Fifteen—eight dollars	2	14.00

Causes for Stays.

Fourteen years	70	Sent to Parental School.....	6
Income sufficient	55	Mother insane	5
Mother would not co-operate..	7	Received insurance money.....	21
Mother intemperate	2	Death of mother.....	7
Mother withdrew	15	Death of child.....	4
Mother in hospital.....	8	Money in bank.....	2
Mother able to care for 1 child.	1	Mother self-supporting	2
Left county	3	Settlement of suit.....	6
Mother unfit	18	Mother inefficient	2
Mother re-married	19	In country	16
Menace to family.....	1		

Families of		Average Per Family	Average Per Child
1 Child	30	\$11.30	\$11.30
2 Children	138	19.38	9.68
3 Children	178	25.31	8.43
4 Children	120	32.75	8.19
5 Children	58	38.85	7.75
6 Children	17	41.59	6.93
8 Children	2	54.00	6.75

This is the average for pensioned children only.

Families of		Average Per Family	Average Per Child
1 Child	8	\$15.00	\$15.00
2 Children	87	18.72	9.38
3 Children	146	16.74	5.58
4 Children	143	28.90	7.22
5 Children	81	31.07	6.22
6 Children	44	32.40	5.40
7 Children	20	34.00	4.84
8 Children	13	41.51	5.19
9 Children	1	42.00	4.20

This is the average for entire number of children in family.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Families Receiving Pensions, Fa. and Mo. Born in Same Country.		Born in Different Countries.
America	156	America—Ireland
Austria	33	America—Germany
Bohemia	11	America—England
Germany	34	America—Canada
Hungary	11	America—Holland
Italy	26	America—Russia
Ireland	39	America—Scotland
Russia	59	America—Italy
Sweden	13	America—Bohemia
Norway	3	America—Sweden
Syria	2	America—Austria
Holland	1	America—Prussia
Prussia	1	America—Wales
England	1	America—China
Luxenburg	1	America—Switzerland
	—	Sweden—Denmark
	391	Sweden—Scotland
	152	Sweden—Austria
	—	Sweden—Finland
	543	Cuba—Canada
		Austria—Russia
		Austria—Germany
		Austria—Prussia
		Bohemia—Germany
		Germany—England
		Germany—Ireland
		Canada—Ireland
		Germany—Russia
		Germany—Holland
		Germany—Sweden
		Italy—Scotland
		Italy—Ireland
		Italy—France
		Russia—England
		England—Bohemia
		—
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JUVENILE DETENTION HOME
EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, February 24, 1916.

To the Hon. Peter Reinberg, President, and Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the annual report of the Juvenile Detention Home for its eighth fiscal year, December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1915.

Because of the constant inquiries from all parts of the world as to the management and routine of the Juvenile Detention Home, I wish to submit a detailed report, including the management, improvements and also the drawbacks.

GROWTH OF WORK IN EIGHT YEARS

The present Home, a three story brick building, is situated at 771 Gilpin Place, which was the first Home of its kind built in the United States and is the largest in the world. It was dedicated August 7, 1907. The total number of children cared for that year were:

Delinquent boys.....	1,629
Delinquent girls.....	422
Dependent boys.....	430
Dependent girls.....	214
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Total	2,695
Daily average.....	59

The total number of 1915 were:

Delinquent boys.....	2,246
Delinquent girls.....	685
Dependent boys.....	419
Dependent girls.....	342
<hr/>	
Total	3,692
Daily average.....	103

HOME IS NEVER CLOSED

We care for delinquent boys between the ages of ten and seventeen years, delinquent girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years and dependent children between the ages of two and seventeen for boys and two and eighteen for girls. We have fifty-six employes. The Home is never closed. The patrol wagon arrives at all hours of the day and night. We observe the eight-hour system throughout the building with the exception of the Head Nurse, Head Attending Nurse, female, and Head Cook, who are each on twelve hour duty but are given one and one-half days recreation each week. The Head Nurse acts in the capacity of Night Superintendent and the Head Attending Nurse as Day Assistant to the Superintendent. The attending nurses, graduate nurses and janitors change their watches every eight hours, 8:00 A. M., 4 P. M. and at midnight. We have two male and one female attending nurse constantly with the boys and one female attending nurse with the delinquent girls, one with the dependent children, one on the boys' receiving ward and one on the girls' receiving ward.

COMPLETE RECORD OF EACH CHILD KEPT

Most of the children are brought to us directly from the police stations. They have been arrested for the violation of some State law, in the case of delinquents, or shelter, because of misdemeanor or illness of parents, in the case of dependent children. Each child who enters the Home has its history taken in the office. We use the Boston Loose Leaf Ledger. The history includes the name and birthday of the child, date and hour of admission, names of parents or guardian, their address, house or flat, front or rear, whether parents are dead, separated, divorced, etc., their religion, occupation, names of the child's brothers and sisters, grade and school last attended, wages if working, date of hearing in either Police or Juvenile Court, charge for which held, name of juvenile probation officer and precinct, name of juvenile officer, disposition and Court number. A family history folder is kept and everything pertaining to the

child during its sojourn in the Home is filed in this folder. Also its arrest slip, receiving slip, any letters; if ill, its temperature chart, etc. We also have a card system, a key to the ledger. Each card has eight spaces for admission, disposition and Court number.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE

The name and address of the child, its age and the department to which it is to be assigned is recorded on the receiving slip by the clerk who takes the history. The child is then sent to the dispensary, where the graduate nurse takes and records on receiving slip its temperature, pulse, respiration. She also takes a nose and throat culture, swabs the throat with 10 per cent. solution of argyrol and gives it a grain of calomel. This is followed by magnesium sulphate. They are examined for vermin. A vaginal slide is taken of every female. This is done as a protection to the other inmates. The greatest care and delicacy is required of our nurses in the performance of this duty. The slides are examined microscopically each morning by the House Physician. The graduate nurse signs the receiving slip and gives it to the attending nurse, male if the child is a boy and female if the child is a girl. The attending nurse administers a green soap shampoo and a bath, following it by an antiseptic bath of one teaspoonful of lysol to one quart of hot water. The child is then dressed in the house clothes. Their own clothes are listed on the receiving slip, tagged and sent to the fumigator.

CLOTHING AND VALUABLES LISTED

The clothes are put away in the steel lockers and are not given to the child until he leaves the Home. The child's valuables are placed in an envelope, recorded on the receiving slip, also in the "valuable book." They are taken to the office, received by a clerk who signs for them in the "valuable book," files the envelope and makes out and files the "valuable card," recording the date, name of child, list of valuables and the name of the attending nurse who receives the child. We require the

signature of the child on this card when the valuables are returned to him on leaving the Home. After the attending nurse signs the receiving slip, it is filed in the history folder. The cultures are sent to the City Laboratory at 7:30 every evening and we receive the report between 10:00 and 11:00 the following day.

MEDICAL OBSERVATION PROVIDED

Every child is detained in the receiving ward from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, for observation until after the doctor examines them and the culture report is received. We have found this plan most efficacious on account of the prevalence of diphtheria in our city. We are never without diphtheria carriers, from one to five. We put them into rigid isolation and observe all rules as in a case of diphtheria. A nose and throat culture is sent to the laboratory daily. The patient is not released from isolation until two consecutive negative cultures on two consecutive days are received. On account of the lack of facilities at the City Isolation Hospital, it has been necessary for us to hold not only the diphtheria carriers but also many of the cases of diphtheria, here in the Home. This is a great drawback and is in many ways a serious condition. The matter was taken up with the Board of Health last spring with the result of a promise to have two wards of detention built in the new Isolation Hospital for our patients. The hospital is now nearly completed. This arrangement will relieve us of a great responsibility.

WORK OF HOUSE PHYSICIAN

The House Physician, Dr. Yerger, comes to the Home every morning, except Sunday, at 8:00 o'clock. Every child, delinquent or dependent, who passes through the Juvenile Court has the benefit of a physical examination by Dr. Yerger. He goes direct from the Home to the Court every court day. Immediately on arriving at the Home, accompanied by the graduate nurse, he examines every child who has been admitted during the previous twenty-four hours. The nurse records the result of the exami-

nation in a permanent record book. A card is then made out for each child examined. This is sent to Court at the time of the child's hearing. A white "O. K." card is made out if there are no defects. If there are defects, a pink card is filled out, signifying the defect or defects, as is often the case, and giving the recommendations. The pink card is presented to the Judge, who in turn advises the parents or guardian to permit the doctor's recommendations to be carried out. The signature of parents is required before the Court Nurse can arrange with one of the hospitals for admission and operation of the child. This work is done by the best surgeons of the city, gratis. The only charge attached to the medical or surgical work is for glasses. If this positively cannot be paid by the parents, the County Agent or often some organization defrays the expense, but it is always taken care of.

GIRLS GIVEN TREATMENT IN HOME

All diseased girls receive curative treatment while in the Home. We have a ward of seven beds with an adjoining bathroom very completely furnished with shower, toilet, linen closet and treatment equipment. The treatments are given under the doctor's directions by a graduate nurse. A slide is taken of each patient every Monday, in order to note the progress. These girls are kept entirely separate from the other children in the Home except during school hours. They have their own toilet opening off the schoolroom. The teacher is given a list of the names of these girls from day to day in order that she may properly supervise them while in school.

Our new hospital department is now completed. It consists of three rooms, each with toilet, hot and cold water and bubbling cup, diet kitchen, linen and medical cupboards. This is one of the most needed and most appreciated improvements in the Home.

DENTAL SERVICE RENDERED

Our dentist, Dr. Henshaw, reports every morning at 8:00 o'clock, examines every child held in the Home over forty-eight hours, whose culture is negative. A permanent record is made

of each child's teeth and all dental work done while in the Home. A graduate nurse has been especially trained for this department and does all the prophylactic work. She devotes her afternoons to cleaning the children's teeth and conducting the tooth-brush drill. Dr. Henshaw does the actual dental work. Many of the children have their work completed while in the Home. Dr. Henshaw is very advanced in his ideas and depends greatly on the x-ray at the County Hospital under Dr. Blaine. Although the x-ray plates must be returned, Dr. Blaine sends us a photograph of each plate for our files. Dr. Logan, D. D. S., has rendered us wonderful assistance in dental surgery. We feel that the results obtained in a few serious cases have more than compensated for the expenditure in this department this year.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING OPENED

Our new schoolhouse, built by the Board of Education, was dedicated March 4, 1915. It is a beautiful two story building, facing on Forquer Street and connected with the Home by two bridges, one for the boys on the west wing and the other for the girls on the east wing. It is a branch of the Dore School. It is built around an eighty-five foot paved court for a playground. The first floor, consisting of five classrooms, a manual training room and a large gymnasium, is devoted entirely to school purposes. We have five teachers, two for the delinquent boys, two for the delinquent girls and one for the dependent children. The delinquent girls are separated in two classes, the immoral and the incorrigible. The second story consists of two large dormitories, a manual training room, a classroom, a sewing room and the hospital.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

In November, after the John Worthy School was closed, there was no place to which boys needing short periods of discipline could be committed. Judge Pinckney felt this very keenly. The Chicago and Cook County School for Boys was under construction at the Gage Farm and in order to provide these boys the County Board sent a corps of mechanics to complete the

unfinished portion of the second story of the school building. Within ten days the plumbing, radiation and two partitions were put in, the equipment purchased and the school formally organized in its temporary quarters. Within a few weeks, thirty-five boys, the limit of our capacity, had been committed. Four attending nurses, two male and two female, have charge of them from 4:00 P. M. to 9:00 A. M. Prof. Milliken, Superintendent; Mrs. Zickler, academic teacher, and Mr. Cosat, manual training teacher, conduct the school. The boys have their meals in the delinquent boys' dining room and return at once to their own section. Every boy committed is examined by Dr. Healy, our psychologist.

PSYCHOPATHIC DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED

Early in the year the Board remodeled two rooms which we formerly used as the delinquent boys' schoolrooms, making four rooms of them, thus giving Dr. Healy and Dr. Bronner, his assistant, ample room in which to conduct their tests. Their work has so increased that they now have two stenographers and a probation officer who does the "follow-up work." It is undoubtedly the most scientific psychopathic department connected with any Juvenile Court in the United States.

LABOR DONE BY DELINQUENT CHILDREN

The delinquent children do practically all of the work in their departments. They rise at 5:00 A. M., turn back their bedding, throw the windows wide open and begin their daily duties. They scrub almost their entire department before breakfast, which is at 6:45 A. M. Immediately after breakfast they clear their tables, wash the dishes and tea towels, scrub the dining room and make their beds. At 9:00 A. M., when the work is usually completed, they wash, comb their hair and change their clothes, ready for school at 9:30 A. M. The girls, besides doing the work in their own section, assist in the preparation of the vegetables and wash the employes' dishes.

We have two visiting hours daily, from 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00 P. M., at which time we allow only the parents to visit the children. The children retire at 8:00 P. M.

METHODS OF DISCIPLINE ADOPTED

Our plan of discipline is exactly that of a well-conducted private home. We permit no corporal punishment. As a rule, the discipline is left to the attending nurse in charge, doing that which best seems to fit the child in question. Under no circumstances do we deny them food, although we do occasionally put them on bread and milk. We also place them in solitary confinement for a short period. We find that this plan works out well with the delinquent girls especially, and it rarely takes more than an hour to bring about a change of heart.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

On account of the floating and mixed population, it is not possible to conduct regular church service, but the children have not been without religious instruction. We feel the transfer of Father Senn to Cincinnati most keenly. His work for the past two years with the delinquents has been very sincere and untiring. He was replaced by Father Calhoun, who, with the help of Miss Walker and Mr. Benanzier, has conducted the Sunday and mid-week service for the Catholics. The Sunday service for the Protestants has been conducted by the Moody Institute; the mid-week services for the boys by Miss Sutherland and for the girls by Miss Beardsley. Miss Beardsley has truly been a "big sister" to the delinquent girls, as has Miss Lawrence, teacher of the immoral girls, who has given her undivided time to the welfare of her girls, both in school and in the Home.

ENTERTAINMENTS

We are deeply indebted to Miss Belle Gorton, who, for over a year, has conducted a splendid entertainment every Friday evening. They have been of the very best—musical, both vocal and instrumental, esthetic dancing, movies, lectures and stereopticon. We have had special entertainments on all holidays. Christmas was a wonderful day, due to the assistance rendered by Mr. Marston and Mr. Sytta.

Many donations have been received from Judge Merritt W. Pinckney, Mrs. Harry Hart, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, the United Guild of America, the Chicago University, the Francis Parker

School, the Englewood Baptist Sunday School and Miss Selia White's Sunday School class. Christmas afternoon we were given passes to the Grand Opera to see "Hansel and Gretel." During the year passes have been given us for the "Littlest Rebel" and the Circus.

EVIL CONDITIONS CRITICIZED

At present the children are being conducted to and from the Home in a bus. The boys leave the Home at 12:30 P. M. and the girls at 1:15 P. M. for the Juvenile Court on the tenth floor of the County Building. The girls are always accompanied by our Matron and an officer. It is an outrage that these children should be subjected to the criticism and public stare of the sensation-seeking public who daily congregate at the County Building and await the arrival of the bus. This is especially so with the delinquent girls. Every time a delinquent girl is subjected to this treatment it lessens her modesty and her desire to do right. No money should be spared to equip the building in order that we may carry out our advanced ideas. These children are to be the future citizens of our country, and it is our duty to leave nothing undone to learn the causes of their delinquency and set them right.

We trust that the County Board will see fit to grant us two extra attendants in order that the dependent boys and girls may be separated, the boys occupying the department which has recently been completed for the Chicago and Cook County School for boys, when they move to their new farm. We are also anxious that we be given an automobile bus. It would simplify our work greatly, as it is so difficult to make connections under our present arrangements.

To the President, Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Superintendent of Public Service, Juvenile Judges, Police and Probation Officers, I desire to express my personal and sincere thanks for the interest and kind co-operation in all the work of the Juvenile Detention Home.

Respectfully,

DELPHIA M. CULVER,
Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Totals
Number of children on hand Dec. 1, 1914..	63	36	19	21	139
Received During Year:					
From Juvenile officers	225	304	191	209	959
From police officers	1702	266	147	56	2171
From returned from hospital	20	18	20	24	82
From court	211	95	57	52	415
From truant officers	58	2	4	1	65
Total received during year	2246	685	419	342	3692
Disposed of by Juvenile Court					3831
Committed to institutions	768	240	160	103	1275
Paroled	320	64	37	45	466
Dismissed	27	7	2	1	37
Continued and dismissed	350	121	37	56	564
To police courts	38	15	1	.....	54
To guardians appointed	81	17	12	13	123
To grand jury	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Released by Prob. Dept.	173	47	21	14	255
Married .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Released by police officers to parents	332	66	75	34	507
Released to officers	105	83	43	54	285
Escaped	25	.....	.....	.....	25
To hospital for treatment	31	37	30	31	129
Total disposals	2262	700	422	351	3735
Leaving number of children on hand at end of month	47	21	16	12	96
Total meals for children during month					113,285
Daily average number of children boarded at institution					103
Daily average number of employes boarded at institution					20
Total daily average number of children and employes boarded at institution					123

COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION
IN 1915 OVER 1908

RECEIVED

	1908	1915	Increase	Increase, per cent
Boys and girls.....	2641	3692	1051	39.7
Boys	2030	2665	635	31.2
Girls	611	1027	416	68
Delinquents	2017	2931	914	45.3
Dependents	624	761	137	21.9
Delinquent boys	1610	2246	636	39.5
Delinquent girls	407	685	278	68.3
Dependent boys	420	419	1	.2*
Dependent girls	204	342	138	67.6

*Deceased.

DISPOSED OF

	1908	1915	Increase	Increase, per cent
Boys and girls.....	2643	3735	1092	41.3
Boys	2028	2684	656	32.3
Girls	615	1051	436	70.8
Delinquents	2014	2962	948	47
Dependents	629	773	144	22.8
Delinquent boys	1607	2262	655	40.7
Delinquent girls	407	700	293	71.9
Dependent boys	421	422	1	.23
Dependent girls	208	351	143	68.7

RECEIVED

	1914	1915	Decrease	Decrease, per cent
Boys and girls.....	3980	3692	288	7.2
Boys	2906	2665	141	4.8
Girls	1074	1027	47	4.3
Delinquents	3216	2931	285	8.8
Dependents	764	761	3	.3
Delinquent boys	2478	2246	232	9.3
Delinquent girls	738	685	53	7.1
Dependent boys	428	419	9	2.1
Dependent girls	336	342	6	1.7*

*Increase.

DISPOSALS

	1914	1915	Decrease	Decrease, per cent
Boys and girls.....	3953	3735	218	5.5
Boys	2895	2684	211	7.2
Girls	1058	1051	7	.6
Delinquents	3203	2962	241	7.5
Dependents	750	761	11	1.4*
Delinquent boys	2474	2262	212	8.5
Delinquent girls	729	700	29	3.8
Dependent boys	421	422	1	.2*
Dependent girls	329	351	22	6.6*

*Increase.

DETAILS OF CENSUS OF 1915.

Age	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Total
1 year	1	1	2		
2 years	9	9	18		
3 years	15	9	24		
4 years	28	7	35		
5 years	26	18	44		
6 years	34	19	53		
7 years	39	22	61		
8 years	52	23	75		
9 years	61	27	88		
10 years	63	5	40	19	127
11 years	117	14	37	21	189
12 years	194	16	42	22	274
13 years	302	39	12	30	383
14 years	388	87	9	39	523
15 years	487	117	6	24	634
16 years	672	191	3	29	895
17 years	23	214	1	20	258
18 years	2	...	...	...	2
Unknown	4	3	7		
Total	2246	685	419	342	3696

Delinquent boys—29.9—16 years. Dependent boys—14.5—9 years.
 Delinquent girls—31.2—17 years. Dependent girls—11.4—14 years.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED

	Per cent
Delinquent boys	60.27
Delinquent girls	18.82
Dependent boys	11.43
Dependent girls	9.48
Total	100.00

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME DETAINED

Delinquent boys	5	days
Delinquent girls	12½	days
Dependent boys	11½	days
Dependent girls	14½	days

CARED FOR FROM OTHER STATES IN THE JUVENILE
DETENTION HOME FROM DEC. 1, 1914 TO NOV. 31, 1915

GIRLS

Kentucky	1	Nebraska	1
Illinois	14	Ohio	4
Indiana	4	West Virginia	2
Iowa	1	Wisconsin	4
Massachusetts	1	Total	32
Minnesota	1		
Missouri	1		

BOYS

Alabama	2	Mississippi	3
Arkansas	1	Missouri	7
California	1	New Jersey	1
Delaware	1	New York	5
Georgia	1	Ohio	16
Illinois	60	Oklahoma	1
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	7
Iowa	5	Tennessee	1
Kansas	4	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	1	Wisconsin	24
Michigan	13		
Minnesota	3	Total	174

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Boys	Total
American of foreign parentage	1121	308	223	175	1827
American	567	213	142	113	1035
Austrian	36	10	1	6	53
Australian	1	...	...	...	1
Belgian . . . . .	...	2	2	...	4
Bohemian	11	9	2	2	24
Canadian	2	...	...	...	2
Colored	223	82	31	18	354
Croatian	1	...	...	...	1
Danish	1	...	...	...	1
English	4	3	...	...	7
French	4	1	...	...	5
German	23	12	2	1	38
Greek	8	...	...	2	10
Hollander	1	...	...	...	1
Hungarian	6	4	...	2	12
Irish	2	...	...	1	3
Italian	48	6	5	2	61
Lithuanian	5	1	...	...	6
Norwegian	3	...	...	1	4
Polish	80	18	6	9	113
Roumanian	6	...	...	...	6
Russian	82	12	3	5	102
Scotch	3	...	...	...	3
South American	1	...	...	...	1
Spanish	1	...	...	...	1
Swedish	5	1	1	1	8
Syrian	1	1	...	...	2
Turkish . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2
Not stated . . . . .	...	...	1	4	5
Total	2246	685	419	342	3692

RELIGION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	Delinquent Boys	Delinquent Girls	Dependent Boys	Dependent Girls	Total
Catholics	1410	398	266	218	2292
Catholics, Greek	15	2	1	2	20
Protestants	589	244	129	107	1069
Jewish	225	40	15	8	288
No creed	1	1	1	12	5
Not stated	6	....	7	5	18
Total	2246	685	419	342	3692

CIVIL CONDITIONS

CIVIL CONDITIONS.

	Father remarried	Mother remarried	Parents remarried
Delinquent boys.....	44	78	122
Delinquent girls.....	12	17	29
Dependent boys.....	7	11	18
Dependent girls.....	5	7	12
Total	68	113	181

REPORT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

February 24, 1916.

Miss Delphia M. Culver, Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home.

MY DEAR MISS CULVER: I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Physician to the Juvenile Detention Home for the year ending November 30, 1915.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE

The number of children given a physical examination on admittance amounted to 3,284; 152 of these were referred to Dr. Wm. Healy for psychopathic tests; 259 had defective vision; 106 had adenoids; 364 had hypertrophied, diseased tonsils, and over 90 per cent had defective teeth.

The acute contagious diseases of children amounted to 44 cases. Made up as follows:

Diphtheria	19 cases
Scarlet fever	15 cases
Chickenpox	5 cases
Mumps	4 cases
Measles	1 case
Infantile paralysis	1 case

In the epidemic of scarlet fever we were fortunately able to localize the disease to the delinquent girls' section and to the dependent section, keeping the disease free from the other sections.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HANDLED

The presence of contagious disease in the Home is of vital importance to the health of the children, and how best to manage this to prevent the spread of the infection is an ever-present question, because we are strongly handicapped on account of the lack of proper isolation facilities. We should have two isolation rooms, provided with toilet and bath, in connection with each

section. This would greatly facilitate the management of contagious diseases in each section.

In the management of diphtheria, of which we had nineteen cases, we have found it unnecessary to declare a quarantine. Instead, we have found it sufficient to culture the section where the disease is found, on two successive days. In this way we are able to determine the carriers of the disease and to isolate them until they are free from diphtheria bacilli. Nine thousand, three hundred and twenty-six throat cultures were made and 169 diphtheria carriers found. I am of the opinion that it would be advantageous to make a culture from the nose also in all diphtheria carriers.

In the matter of disinfection after contagious disease, the discontinuance of gascons (formalin) disinfection of the room occupied by the patient, as recommended by the Chicago Health Department, and in its place thorough cleaning with soap and water of the walls, floor, furniture and sterilization of linen and bedding by the use of lysol solution or by heat and the prolonged exposure (twenty-four-forty-eight hours) of the room to fresh air, and especially sunlight, has my hearty approval.

Regarding venereal diseases, 56 cases were found. Of these 47 were gonorrhoea (90 per cent of which was among the girls); 4 cases of chancreoids and 5 cases of syphilis; 872 vaginal smears were examined for the presence of gonococci and were found positive in 63. Thirty-six cases were sent to the hospital on account of some contagious disease or some serious medical or surgical illness.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the nurses for their able assistance and you for your efficient and generous co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. YERGER,

Attending Physician, Juvenile Detention Home.

	Number of children examined	Referred to Dr. Healy
December, 1914	182	10
January, 1915	233	10
February, 1915	224	8
March, 1915	284	14
April, 1915	286	20
May, 1915	178	12
June, 1915	284	12
July, 1915	311	14
August, 1915	340	13
September, 1915	338	6
October, 1915	329	15
November, 1915	295	17
 Total	 3284	 152

NATURE OF CASES TREATED

Acne vulgaris	37	Diphtheria	19
Adenoids	106	Diphtheria carriers	169
Anemia	155	Deformities	129
Angioma	1	Dermatitis	6
Appendicitis, acute	5	Diarrhoea	3
Appendicitis, chronic	2	Eczema	71
Adenitis, cervical	2081	Enuresis	18
Adenitis, suppurative	5	Epilepsy	1
Adenitis, tuberculous	1	Elephantiasis	1
Abscess, cutaneous	3	Flat foot	2
Abscess, labial	4	Foreskin, elongated	2
Abscess, alveolar	1	Fractures	2
Arthritis, acute rehumatic	1	Furunculosis	33
Arthritis, gonorrhoeal	1	Facial paralysis	2
Blepharitis	41	Frost bite	1
Bronchitis	25	Foreign body in eye	3
Bursitis, prepatellar	2	Goitre, simple	143
Bolanoposthitis	1	Goitre, exophthalmic	4
Bronchial fistula	1	Gonorrhoea	47
Bronchial asthma	1	Gastric ulcer	1
Burns	21	Headache	123
Blindness in one eye	8	Nystagmus, ocular	2
Boxer's ear	1	Nephritis, chronic, parenchy- matous	1
Chickenpox	5	Neuralgia, facial	1
Cataract	9	Neuralgia, intercostal	10
Cerumen, impacted	2	Nasal septum, perforation of	1
Chalazion	3	Nasal septum, ulcer of	2
Cicatrices	37	Nasal septum, deflection of	114
Conjunctivitis	68	Osteomyelitis, chronic	3
Constipation	148	Otitis media, acute suppurative	10
Corneal opacity	10	Otitis media, chronic suppurative	32
Chancroids	4	Pediculosis capitis .....	..
Cystitis	1	Pediculosis corporis	31
Condylomata of anus	1	Pediculosis pubis	1
Corneal ulcer	2	Pityriasis	2
Charoea	1		
Deaf and dumb	2		
Dysmenorrhoea	1		

Psoriasis	4	Hip, congenital dislocation...	1
Pregnacy	8	Influenza	1
Pharyngitis	72	Iritis	1
Polyps of ear	2	Ingrown toe-nail	1
Phimosis	149	Indigestion, acute	1
Pyorrhoea	4	Infected extremities	132
Ptosis	5	Impetigo	14
Rhinitis	22	Infantile paralysis	1
Raynaud's disease	1	Keratitis, phylectenular	1
Ringworm	30	Keratitis, interstitial	1
Seborrhoea	1	Lumbago	3
Salpingitis	1	Laryngitis, acute	26
Seabies	37	Lymphangitis	1
Scarlet fever	15	Mastitis	2
Scoliosis	2	Mute	1
Syphilis, acquired	4	Mumps	4
Syphilis, congenital	1	Measles	1
Sprain	39	Mammary gland hypertrophy (male)	1
Hearing defective	5	Streptococcus sore throat	5
Heart, organic disease of	10	Strabismus	43
Heart, mitral regurgitation	10	Tonsillitis, acute	265
Heart, mitral stenosis	1	Tonsils, hypertrophy of	283
Heart, aortic regurgitation	1	Tonsils, diseased	81
Heart, aortic stenosis	1	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3
Hypospadias	1	Typhoid fever	1
Hydrocele	1	Testicle, undescended	110
Hemorrhage, subconjunctival	2	Undernourished	464
Hemorrhage, tonsillar	1	Ulcers of skin	2
Herpes	11	Urticaria	1
Hernia	12	Varicocele	11
Hernia, inguinal	11	Vision, defective	259
Hernia, ventral	1	Warts, gonorrhoeal	1
Hernia, umbilical	5	Wounds, contused	39
Hysteria	1	Wounds, incised	50
Hordeoleum	16	Wounds, punctured	1
Hip, tuberculosis of	1		

REPORT ON LABORATORY WORK

	Cultures	Positive	Smears	Positive
December, 1914	562	15	71	5
January, 1915	753	20	63	5
February, 1915	346	22	51	9
March, 1915	618	24	90	9
April, 1915	448	9	74	7
May, 1915	205	11	65	8
June, 1915	442	13	83	1
July, 1915	481	18	70	1
August, 1915	519	15	63	9
September, 1915	487	17	88	3
October, 1915	520	14	75	5
November, 1915	386	11	69	3
 Total	 8807	 189	 872	 63
Shick tests	519	38		
 Total	 9326	 227		

Von Pirquet tests.....	27	14 positive
Sputum examination	11	11 negative
Urine	6	2 albumen present
Wassermann tests	4	1 positive
Blood counts	2	
Total	88	counting 38 Shick tests

NUMBER OF DAYS IN QUARANTINE

8 days on account of chicken-pox
3 days on account of diphtheria
15 days on account of scarlet fever

REPORT OF DENTIST

February 17, 1916.

*Miss Delphia M. Culver,
Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home,
771 Gilpin Place.*

MY DEAR MISS CULVER:—The fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, has proven conclusively that dental equipment and dental services are a necessity at the Juvenile Detention Home if the welfare of the children detained is to be considered.

BAD TEETH COMMON AMONG CHILDREN

Our examination records show in the year just ended that on an average basis each boy passing through the dental department presented three teeth and each girl presented four teeth which needed attention. We examine on an average seven new cases each day.

Counting fifteen hours each week for operative work and fifteen hours each week for prophylactic work, we are enabled to complete about 25 per cent of the dental work presented. By operative work, I refer to the work done at the chair, such as preparing teeth for fillings, inserting the fillings, treating tooth-aches, extracting teeth, etc. The prophylactic work is largely carried on by the dental nurse.

Our work is greatly handicapped on account of the uncertain length of time the child is detained here at the Home. Therefore, it is imperative that we do only such work as can be completed in one or two sittings.

In the year just completed we examined approximately 2,000 children and found about 80 per cent of these cases needing dental attention. We found 5,724 teeth which needed attention; 1,208 actual dental operations were performed.

There have been several plans suggested as to how we could give attention to more of the children passing through the Home. Some of the plans have been tried with more or less success.

MORE DENTAL WORK NEEDED

The appropriation for the dental department at the Juvenile Detention Home provides for the services of a dentist only fifteen hours per week, which is not time enough to handle all classes of dental work presented. The present cost of operating the dental department, including everything except the initial cost of equipment, is approximately \$2,200.00 per year.

If additional equipment sufficient to employ two more operators was purchased, and arrangements made with one of the dental colleges whereby the service of students could be obtained, the yearly expense would be increased only to the extent of additional material used. The two students would report each day and operate under the direction of the dentist in charge. By such a plan the schedule of fifteen hours per week could be increased to forty-five hours per week, without any additional salaries, and after the additional equipment has been purchased the running expenses of the dental department would be increased only 12 per cent.

In view of the increasing recognition that dentistry is receiving and the accepted fact that oral hygiene is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of good health and the normal development of the child, I would respectfully suggest that the matter be brought to the attention of the County Board, with a view to extending the dental service to reach a greater number of the children passing through the Juvenile Detention Home.

Respectfully,

W. E. HENSHAW, M. D.,
Dentist, Juvenile Detention Home.

EXAMINATIONS MADE

Delinquent boys	1238
Dependent boys	140
Delinquent girls	493
Dependent girls	130
 Total number examined	 2001
Number Children with defective teeth.....	1771
Number of defective teeth found.....	5724

RECORD OF SERVICES RENDERED

	Abscess	Amalgam	Cement	Devitalize	Extraction	Gutta Percha	Prophylaxis	Root Filling	Radiograph	Surgical	Copper	Cement	Treatment	Total No. Operations
Boys—Del.	27	57	60	..	209	37	102	2	4	4	155	657		
Boys—Dep.	4	2	2	..	46	6	18	..	..	..	75	158		
 Girls—Del.	13	11	21	..	40	20	66	1	96	268		
Girls—Dep.	5	3	..	27	6	26	..	1	3	54	125		
 Totals	44	75	86	..	332	69	212	2	10	8	380	1208		

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JUVENILE COURT

AND

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

**CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, DIRECTOR PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE,
SUPERINTENDENT JUVENILE DETENTION HOME,
ATTENDING PHYSICIAN AT HOME**

1916

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EXECUTIVE STAFF

JUVENILE COURT

*Hon. Merritt W. Pinckney.....	Judge
Hon. Victor P. Arnold.....	Judge
Miss Mary M. Bartelme.....	Assistant Judge
Joel D. Hunter.....	Chief Probation Officer
Joseph L. Moss.....	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Dr. William Healy.....	Director Juvenile Psychopathic Institute
Dr. Augusta F. Bronner.....	Asst. Director Juvenile Psychopathic Institute
Robert E. Hogan.....	Attorney for Juvenile Court

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Miss Delphia M. Culver.....	Superintendent
Dr. Charles P. Yerger.....	Attending Physician
Miss Alice M. McCarthy.....	Dispensary Nurse
Miss Catherine McGinley.....	Dispensary Nurse
Miss Catherine Leo.....	Dispensary Nurse
Dr. E. W. Henshaw.....	Dentist

JUVENILE HOME SCHOOL

Prof. George A. Bears.....	Principal
Genevieve Cook.....	Head Teacher
Barbara Sleight.....	Assistant Teacher
Jemima Brown.....	Assistant Teacher
Grace O. Furrows.....	Assistant Teacher
Maria Ramie.....	Assistant Teacher

COUNTY BOARD COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE COURT AND DETENTION HOME

Owen O'Malley, Chairman

Albert Nowak
William BusseThomas Kasperski
William H. MacLean

*Retired June 8, 1916.

REPORT OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

January 24, 1917.

HONORABLE PETER REINBERG, PRESIDENT, AND THE HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK COUNTY.DEAR SIRS: I beg to submit herewith the annual report of
the Probation Officers of the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

With dependent children the policy of the court always has been, and is, to keep families together rather than to separate them. It is the desire of the officers of the court to cement family ties in every instance, except in cases in which it is shown conclusively that the children's mental, physical and moral welfare is menaced by the behavior of their parents or custodians. Then the policy is to make certain that the children are provided by society a place in which they can eat and sleep; work and play; and grow up and develop as every normal child should. The working out of these policies is difficult. Every case of the thousands which come before the court is filled with tragedies, and the responsibility of finding their best solution is laid upon the court and its officers. I believe the statistics attached to this report show beyond any reasonable doubt that the Juvenile Court oftener cements families together than breaks them apart. There are some in every community who think the probation officers are constantly looking for opportunities to take children away from their parents. Because of this fact, may I ask your special attention to the following paragraphs?

FEWER CHILDREN SENT TO INSTITUTIONS

Beginning with 1912, the following numbers of children have been committed to accredited institutions and associations each year:

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
1,422	1,200	1,154	1,044	975

These figures show a decrease of 447 in the five-year period covered. There are two reasons for this falling in numbers in

spite of the increase in population and in spite of the industrial depression in 1914.

The first reason is that complaints about dependent children are more thoroughly and better investigated since a separate department for that work was established in 1913, so that now no children are taken from their homes unless everything else has been tried. The second reason is that a certain number of children are kept at home by the aid their mothers receive from pensions granted under the "Aid to Mothers and Children Act."

COMPLAINTS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED

In order to make the first reason more clear, the following explanation is made of the procedure on a complaint:

Before a probation officer of the court does anything the court must receive a complaint from a reputable citizen. All anonymous telephone calls and anonymous letters are discarded. The probation officers do not, as they are sometimes accused of doing, go about looking for work. No case is started unless there is first a complaint from a reputable citizen. When the complaint is received, if it is one that comes under the jurisdiction of the court, the complainant is told that he or she may file a petition, if it is desired, but that the court would like to investigate the matter first to see if there might not be a way found to settle the case without a court hearing. Practically all the cases are investigated by the probation officers. The head of the Complaint Department receives all complaints so that none are received that do not rightfully belong to the court. The complaint is then registered with the Social Service Registration Bureau, so that when the officer receives it he or she can immediately get information from the various philanthropic agencies of the city with which the family has come into contact. The officer then proceeds to ascertain what the facts in the case are, reporting every visit made to the head of the department. If possible, the children are not brought into court, but the case is settled out of court by the visiting of the investigating officer or by referring it to the proper public or private agency or person.

LESS THAN A THIRD OF CHILDREN BROUGHT INTO COURT

Last year there were 1,659 complaints about neglected children made to the court. This means about 4,977 children, as the families average about three children to a family. Of these 1,509 children were brought before the court by probation officers. The other dependent children were brought before the court by others than probation officers. Many of these latter cases were investigated by the probation officers, although someone else filed the petitions. The reader must remember that in every complaint made some reputable citizen thinks the situation bad enough to warrant the children being taken from their parents and placed in some institution or with some association.

HOW COURT DISPOSED OF CASES

The orders of the court on the 2,310 dependent children for whom petitions were filed in 1916 were as follows:

- 707—Placed on probation in their own homes.
- 975—Committed to institutions or associations.
- 212—Legal guardian appointed with right to place in a home.
- 55—Legal guardian appointed with right to consent to adoption.
- 122—Continued generally.
- 129—Dismissed.
- 79—No change of order.
- 20—County Agent appointed guardian to deport.
- 11—County Agent appointed guardian to place in Oak Forest.

Thus out of 4,977 cases in which reputable citizens made complaints to the court only 975 were committed to institutions or associations. If there were not the specially trained group of probation officers to investigate complaints, the court would not have had the information which made possible the probation orders. It is the ideal of the officers to obtain complete information about every case so that the treatment best suited to that case may be ordered by the court.

RETURNED TO PARENTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Whenever a child is committed to an institution or association, or when a legal guardian is appointed with the right to place in a home, it is hoped that the parents will soon become fit to receive their children again. If a Juvenile Court with its probation officers finds the physical, mental or moral welfare of a child is being menaced because of the lack of proper parental care and therefore places the child elsewhere for a while, it is logically the duty of the same probation officers of the same court to keep in constant touch with these same parents so that as soon as possible they will be again fit to care for their own children. The Juvenile Court law makes no such requirement of the probation officers and the industrial and manual training school laws place the responsibility for such return with the authorities of the schools. Hence there is in Illinois no legal obligation on the part of probation officers to visit the parents of children committed to industrial and manual training schools, or any other institution or association. However, since February 1, 1916, the officers have been asked to make such visits with a view of bringing about the release of children committed as soon as practicable. On the other hand, the superintendents of all the industrial and manual training schools have agreed to consult with the court whenever they feel that a child should be returned to its parents. With the present number of probation officers it has been possible to visit these families only every other month, except for those families which have been assigned to one specially trained officer detailed to this work. The laws should be so amended that this work would be obligatory on the probation officers—so that the court which finds it necessary to temporarily place children in schools apart from their parents is also charged with the responsibility of endeavoring to make these same parents again fit to care for their children. Even under the present situation there were 1,103 dependent children released from institutions and associations as against 975 committed. One hundred and nineteen of the 1,103 were released through the efforts of the special visits of probation officers. Again this shows emphatically that it is the

purpose of the court, its officers, and of the superintendents of the institutions and associations to which the court commits children to keep families together wherever possible. There can be no dispute to the statement that with more officers assigned to this special work of keeping in touch with the parents of children committed to institutions that more children would be returned to their homes each year because the homes had changed.

PENSION DEPARTMENT

The other reason for the falling off in the number of children committed to accredited institutions and associations is that a certain number of them that would otherwise have been so placed were kept at home through the aid given their mothers by the granting of pensions. This reason is placed second because it is very, very seldom that a child is placed in an institution for poverty alone. In practically every case there is besides poverty either unfitness or unwillingness on the part of the parents to care for the children. As the mothers who are granted pensions must be fit, mentally, morally and physically, to care for their children, they form a different group in the community than the parents who neglect their children. However fit these mothers are, it is impossible for them to care properly for their children if it is necessary for them to also act as wage earners. Many, many mothers whose husbands have died, have attempted to earn money to keep their families together. Noble as their purpose has been, yet, by going out to work, they have, through no fault of theirs, neglected the children and delinquency and truancy have been the result. In the "Delinquent Child and the Home"¹ figures are given to show that in ten years in the Juvenile Court 14.5 per cent of all delinquent children came from families in which the father was dead and the mother was trying to do both her own work as caretaker and the father's work as wage earner.

PENSIONS PREVENT DELINQUENCY

In the pensioned families the mothers are not permitted to work away from their homes unless the court is satisfied that the

¹ Breckenridge & Abbott—Charities Publication Committee.

children will be properly cared for in their absence. The attempt is also made to grant pensions which will be adequate to get the things absolutely necessary for normal living. The pensions are paid regularly and the mothers receiving them are under the constant and careful advice of the officers of the department. If the granting of pensions is doing nothing else, it is preventing juvenile truancy and delinquency in the families to which they have been granted. A study was made of about 100 families whose mothers were receiving pensions. It was found that eight children in these families were either truant or delinquent. All but one of these were delinquent or truant before the pension was granted. The pensioned families average about four children to a family. The 100 families had then about 400 children. Eight is less than 2 per cent of 400, and the one child who became delinquent after the granting of the pension makes one-fourth of one per cent of 400.

HELPFUL ADVICE GIVEN MOTHERS

Relief is not only being given by the "Aid to Mothers Act," but character is being built. To produce the results above indicated the relief must be *sufficient* so that the mothers can really stay at home and do their work as mothers. It must be *regularly* given and along with it must go *constant and careful advice* from well-trained officers. Without the last the law would be a comparative failure so far as character building is concerned. Adequate relief could be given but the results in preventing truancy and delinquency would not show. Reports have come from one of the large Canadian cities which show that the juvenile court of that city is being filled with the delinquent children of families in which the fathers are fighting in the European war and the mothers are at home receiving adequate support in "war relief." But there nothing is done but grant the funds with the above result. What is often criticized as "red tape" and "unnecessary administrative expense" is what really insures the children growing up to be good citizens. A large administrative expense is

necessary in any system of relief that is going to do its work properly.

A STUDY OF THE COURT'S WORK

The question is sometimes asked, "Do the workers in such and such an organization know what they are doing?" It might be well to ask, "Does the Juvenile Court know its place in the community? Is it trying to do too much or too little?" The officers in the "Aid to Mothers and Children's Department" of the Juvenile Court have tried to find out for themselves what their problem was and what they were accomplishing in solving it, and on their own initiative made a thorough study of 1,115 families to which pensions had been granted, or whose applications had been considered and dismissed. The figures of this report¹ show some of the conditions existing in the families at the time of application and, secondly, some of the conditions in the families during the time the pension was being received and what has been accomplished in changing these conditions. In the report for this department there is also included a statement of the method used in estimating a family budget.²

The facts which follow were collected entirely from the records of the "Aid to Mothers and Children's" Department by the officers of that department. The 1,115 families studied include the 373 families that were receiving pensions on March 1, 1915, the 181 families that had funds stayed between August 1, 1913, and March 1, 1915, and the 567 families whose applications were dismissed between those dates.

CONDITION OF FAMILIES AT TIME OF APPLICATION

Many interesting things were found out concerning the conditions of the families previous to the time of application.

Immediately upon the receipt of an application for funds the case is registered with the Social Service Registration Bureau.

¹Prepared by the officers of the department under the guidance of Mrs. Emma Quinlan and Miss Blanche Harvey.

²Written by Miss Florence Nesbitt.

The returns from the Bureau show what other public and private registering agencies know the family. The two tables following show for themselves, without any further evidence, the seriousness of the conditions under which the applicants must have been living, to be known by so many agencies when they came to ask for a pension.

PENSION CASES DEALT WITH BY OTHER AGENCIES

The following table shows the number of cases out of the 373 pensioned cases that the Social Service Registration Bureau showed had been or were being dealt with by different agencies previous to the applications for funds:

Agency	Cases
United Charities.....	in 260
Cook County Agent.....	" 180
Visiting Nurse Association.....	" 116
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	" 109
Jewish Charities.....	" 39
Legal Aid Society.....	" 35
School Children's Aid Society.....	" 28
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	" 25
Juvenile Court, Adult Probation Department and Court of Domestic Relations	" 20
Settlements and Nurseries.....	" 17
Infant Welfare Society.....	" 14
Bohemian Charities	" 9
Churches	" 9
Benevolent individuals.....	" 9
Juvenile Protective Association.....	" 9
Vocational Bureau.....	" 8
Miscellaneous societies.....	" 40
Cook County Hospital.....	" 21
Other hospitals, dispensaries and sanitariums.....	" 62
Oak Forest.....	" 8
Insane asylums.....	" 12
Home for the Friendless.....	" 4
Lincoln	" 2
Other institutions.....	" 3
	999

Thus the United Charities knew 260 out of the 373 cases. There were 999 registrations on the 373 cases, which means that the average number of agencies per family was 2.7.

PREVIOUS RECORD OF DISMISSED CASES

The following table shows the number of cases out of the 561 dismissed cases that the Social Service Registration Bureau showed had been or were known to different agencies previous to the application for funds:

Agencies	Cases
United Charities.....	254
Cook County Agent.....	179
Visiting Nurse Association.....	132
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	118
Jewish Charities.....	43
Legal Aid Society.....	59
School Children's Aid Society.....	26
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	23
Juvenile Court, Adult Probation Dept., Court of Domestic Relations, Boys' Court and County Court.....	28
Settlements and Nurseries.....	21
Infant Welfare Society.....	22
Bohemian Charities.....	8
Churches	5
Vocational Bureau.....	3
Juvenile Protective Association.....	30
Miscellaneous societies.....	10
County Hospital.....	41
Other hospitals, dispensaries and sanitariums.....	51
Oak Forest	16
Insane asylums.....	20
Home for the Friendless.....	12
Lincoln	2
Other institutions.....	28
	1,131

The average number of agencies per family was 2.01.

PREVIOUS RECORD OF STAYED CASES

The following table shows the number of cases out of the 181 stayed cases that the Social Service Registration Bureau showed had been or were known to different agencies previous to the application for funds:

Agency	Cases
United Charities.....	134
Cook County Agent.....	100
Visiting Nurse Association.....	65
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	36
Hospitals	9
Cook County Hospital.....	7
Jewish Charities.....	7
Legal Aid Society.....	14
School Children's Aid Society.....	22
Juvenile Court, Adult Probation and Court of Domestic Relations.....	11
Infant Welfare Society.....	4
Settlements and Nurseries.....	7
Bohemian Charities.....	2
Churches	7
Juvenile Protective Association.....	12
Vocational Bureau.....	10
Miscellaneous societies.....	28
Oak Forest.....	3
Hospital for the Insane.....	9
Home for the Friendless.....	2
Lincoln	1
	501

The average number of agencies per family was 2.8.

CAUSE OF FATHER'S DEATH

The diseases from which the fathers in the pensioned, the stayed and the dismissed cases died are summarized in the following lists, and also the ages at which they died. The main source of this information was the statement of the mother at the time of application.

Pensioned Cases	Totals	Dismissed Cases	Totals
Tuberculosis	98	Tuberculosis	119
Pneumonia	39	Pneumonia	70
Accident	42	Accident	55
Heart disease	33	Heart disease	65
Bright's disease	10	Bright's disease	16
Myocarditis	1	Typhoid fever	7
Gangrene	1	Cancer	20
Typhoid fever	3	Appendicitis	9
Bronchitis	1	Killed	1
Cancer	10	Suicide	12
Dysentery	1	Murdered	2
Suicide	9	Peritonitis	1
Heat prostration	3	Apoplexy	2
Centhosis of the liver	3	Septicemia	3
Appendicitis	5	Abseess	1
Murdered	5	Infection	2
Apoplexy	1	Alcoholism	3
Peritonitis	3	Paralysis	6
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatism	5
Abscess (ear)	1	Pernicious Anemia	1
Brain fever	2	Epilepsy	1
Operation (kidney)	1	Brain fever	1
Pleurisy	2	Gastritis	2
Softening of the brain	2	Hernia	2
Diphtheria	1	Diabetes	5
Paralysis	4	Pleurisy	2
Gall stones	2	Abscess of liver	2
Gastritis	3	Diphtheria	2
Rheumatism of the heart	1	Gall stones	2
Lockjaw	2	Heat prostration	4
Insane	2	Erysipelas	2
Septicemia	6	Paresis	2
Abdominal hemorrhage	1	Abscess (brain)	1
Nephritis	4	Tumor (brain)	1
Alcoholism	1	Enlarged liver	1
Rheumatism	5	Rupture	1
Meningitis	3	Insane	2
Diabetes	2	Gangrene	1
Adenia of Glot	1	Scarlet fever	1
Unknown	58	Unknown	126

STAYED CASES

Tuberculosis	47	Alcoholism	1
Pneumonia	25	Gout	1
Accident	17	Apoplexy	1
Heart disease.....	17	Hernia	1
Bright's disease.....	5	Typhoid	1
Suicide	4	Tumor on the brain.....	1
Paralysis	4	Spinal meningitis.....	1
Blood poisoning.....	3	Peritonitis	1
Liver trouble.....	3	Hemorrhage	1
Insanity	3	Sunstroke	1
Stomach trouble.....	3	Rheumatism	1
Lockjaw	2	Jaundice	1
Cancer	2	Operation	1
Appendicitis	2	Anemia	1
Lead poisoning.....	1	Throat trouble.....	1
Kidney trouble.....	1	Bowel trouble.....	1
Dropsy	1	Unknown	23
Bronchitis	1		
Ulcers	1		181

AGES AT WHICH FATHERS DIED

	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-60	Over 60	Total	
Unknown	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years		
Pensioned	48	25	165	107	25	3	373
Dismissed	160	38	155	153	48	7	561
Stayed	57	4	52	56	12	..	181
							1,115

The average age of fathers at death was less than 39 years.

RELATION OF TUBERCULOSIS TO INCOME

The fact that 264 men out of 1,115 died of tuberculosis brings the inevitable conclusion that it is not possible for any community to spend too much time, effort and money in preventing that disease. In the 373 families receiving pensions March 1, 1915, the fathers had had tuberculosis in 98 and there had been tuberculosis in some other member of the family in 31 more. There follows a chart of these families showing the father's earnings when he was living and the number of individuals in the families. It will be noted that there is a decided drop in the proportion of tubercular families when the income rises above \$70 a month. More than one-third of the families below that line did not or could not protect themselves against death from the tubercular germ. That proportion will unquestionably continue until the community educates and protects those who do not or cannot protect themselves. Not enough families are considered in the

following chart to make one sure that the proportion would apply generally. The comparative incomes are the earnings of the fathers and do not include the earnings of mothers and children. Neither is any note made of the number of families receiving relief during the lifetime of the father. It was not possible to collect information on the mothers' earnings when the fathers were living, nor concerning the relief being given at that time. If it could have been obtained and a comparison made on the basis of the actual income, including relief, the writer believes that several families in the \$50 column would move to the \$70 or \$80 column, and the proportions given would change, showing the largest number of tubercular people where the income was smallest. Incomplete as it is, the chart does show that the tendency to contract tuberculosis decreases as the income becomes adequate.

No. in family, including father	EARNINGS OF FATHER—								#No. of families and Over
	No. of families Under \$50	No. showing TB in some member	No. of families \$50-\$59	No. showing TB in some member	No. of families \$60-\$69	No. showing TB in some member	No. of families \$70-\$79	No. showing TB in some member	
4	7	3	17	3	19	6	8	1	3
5	16	6	30	13	26	12	18	7	8
6	13	4	25	10	29	11	15	7	1
7	5	2	16	3	19	10	5	1	1
8	5	2	5	4	2	1	3	2	6
9	3	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	2
10	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
Totals, 49	17	101	35	99	43	50	18	25	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
									9

129 families show presence of tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were under \$50—32.8% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were \$50 to \$59—34.7% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were \$60 to \$69—43.4% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were \$70 to \$79—36% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were \$80 to \$89—28% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

Where earnings of father were \$90 or over—27.2% of families show tuberculosis in some member.

CONDITION OF THE MOTHER'S HEALTH

Facts concerning the diseases which caused the deaths of the fathers having been given, it is natural to ask—"In what conditions of health were the mothers when the applications for pensions were made?" The main difficulties of the mothers were found to be undernourishment and specifically (1) tuberculosis, (2) gynecological trouble, (3) varicose veins, (4) hernia, (5) rheumatism and (6) bad teeth.

HOUSING

Out of the 373 families who were receiving pensions on March 1, 1915, there were 105 that were living in places absolutely unfit for human habitation at the time of application. Most of these 105 "houses" could be condemned for several reasons: i. e., they might be called unfit for more than one reason. In the following table, however, but one charge is made against such place. If indictments should not be returned upon the charges as made, others could be entered; e. g., "poor ventilation" would be true in a majority of the "homes," but was the most evident defect in only six.

Dark rooms	41	Bad repair	13
Basement rooms	20	Damp rooms	9
Crowded rooms	16	Poor ventilation	6

A similar study of the stayed cases showed that 33.4 per cent of those families lived in unsatisfactory places at the time of application.

For the 105 places listed above and for the other 268 which were either fair or satisfactory, the following rents were being paid:

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

RENT, ACCORDING TO NUMBER IN FAMILY, PAID BY 373 PENSIONED FAMILIES AT TIME OF APPLICATION

No. in Family	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16- 20	\$20 and up	With rel.
2.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	7	21	33	35	61	31	65	16	37	14	10	5	21	2	14

INCOME AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION

Income in this section means earnings. Many of the mothers had their husbands' insurance to help support them, and, as was stated at the beginning of the chapter, the average family was known to at least two philanthropic or relief agencies at the time of application. Hence the figures do not necessarily show the entire income, but they do indicate the regular earning capacities of the pensioned families just before the pension was granted.

EARNINGS OF PENSIONED FAMILIES AT TIME OF APPLICATION,
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FAMILIES

No. in Family	Less than \$20 per mo.	\$20 to \$29 per mo.	\$30 to \$39 per mo.	\$40 to \$49 per mo.	Over \$50 per mo.

*1.....	1	..	..	..	..
2.....	2	..	..	..	..
3.....	33	17	3	1	..
4.....	68	24	10	1	..
5.....	76	19	6	3	1
6.....	31	9	12	4	2
7.....	12	10	2	1	..
8.....	8	5	..	4	..
9.....	4	..	2	1	..
10.....	1	..	..	..	..
Total	236	84	35	15	3
Percentages.....	62%	22.5%	9.4%	4%	.9%

*Mother alone, child in institution.

The above table shows that but .9 per cent of the women were earning more than \$50 a month at the time they applied for relief. It was also found that in these same families 308 or 82 per cent of the men were earning more than \$50 a month when they were living.

INCOME IN DISMISSED CASES

In studying the dismissed cases it was found that when cases were dismissed because the applicant was not a citizen, or a resident of the county for three years, or had relatives able to assist or for some similar reason that the records of the cases sometimes did not show the earnings of the family. However, the records did show that the mothers stated the fathers' earnings

to have been in 525 out of 561 cases and in 400 cases the records indicated the earnings of the mothers as ascertained by the officers.

Concerning the wages of the men the evidence is as follows:

Less than \$50	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$89	Over \$90
84	100	131	87	40	83

Concerning the mothers the officers found that at the time of application in 310 cases the entire earnings of the family were less than \$50 a month and in only 90 cases were the earnings more than \$50 a month.

AGES OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF APPLICATION

In the study of the children's ages it was found that in 76 per cent of the families who were granted pensions the children were all under 14 years of age; in 54 per cent of the dismissed cases and in 50 per cent of the stayed cases. The chart showing the numbers exactly follows:

FAMILIES WITH ALL CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS AT TIME OF APPLICATION OR GRANT

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	More than Total
Dismissed families..	42	107	78	43	19	3	2	..	294
Pension families....	3	50	94	86	33	13	3	2	284
Stayed families	1	29	33	17	9	2	1	..	92

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION

The nationality and the religion of the mothers is shown in the two following schedules:

NATIONALITY

	Stayed cases	Dismissed cases	Pension cases	Total
American (white)	77	221	131	429
Irish	30	55	48	133
German	16	60	44	120
Russian	9	38	30	77
Polish	16	40	32	88
Swedish	7	25	10	42
Italian	6	21	13	40
Bohemian	7	17	12	36
Austrian	2	16	9	27
American (colored) . . . . .	..	13	13	26
English	2	13	4	19
Norwegian	1	11	4	16
Lithuanian	2	9	2	13
Canadian	2	1	4	7
Danish	2	3	2	7
Hollander	2	3	1	6
Hungarian . . . . .	..	1	8	9
Slavish . . . . .	..	2	2	4
Scotch . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Syrian . . . . .	..	2	2	4
Roumanian . . . . .	..	2	..	2
French . . . . .	..	1	1	2
Finnish . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Swiss . . . . .	..	1	1	2
Galatian . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Greek . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Prussian . . . . .	..	1	..	1

RELIGION OF 561 DISMISSED FAMILIES

Roman Catholic	320	Free-thinker	1
Protestant	192	Mohammedan	1
Jewish	47		

RELIGION OF 373 PENSIONED FAMILIES

Roman Catholic	234	Jewish	36
Protestant	103		

RELIGION OF 181 STAYED FAMILIES

Roman Catholic	123	Jewish	8
Protestant	50		

RELIGION OF THE 1115 FAMILIES

Roman Catholic	667	Free-thinker	1
Protestant	345	Mohammedan	1
Jewish	91		

INSURANCE

As stated above under the heading "Income at Time of Application," many of the mothers were assisted in supporting themselves and their children for a period of time by the use of their husbands' insurance. The chart here shows the amounts of insurance obtained by the 373 pensioned mothers and the length of time which elapsed between the deaths of the fathers and the applications for pensions.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN THE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE RECEIVED BY PENSIONERS AND THE LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN DEATH OF HUSBAND AND APPLICATION

Applied for before husband's death	No Insurance	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$500	Over \$500	Totals
	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$500	\$500		
Within 3 months.....	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
3 to 6 months.....	42	9	7	7	12	11	5	93
6 months to 1 year....	12	2	..	4	2	3	1	24
1 to 2 years.....	20	2	3	2	5	10	13	55
2 to 3 years.....	26	6	2	..	2	4	11	51
More than 3 years....	8	1	2	1	2	6	12	32
Totals.....	188	28	14	15	25	39	64	373

REASONS FOR DISMISSAL

The reasons for dismissing the 561 cases studied were as follows:

Reason Stated in Case Record	Number of Cases
Income sufficient	86
Relatives able to assist.....	105
Should be self-supporting.....	52
Father not totally incapacitated.....	20
Applicant had money.....	53
Applicant had property.....	24
Applicant did not satisfactorily account for expenditure of insurance or other money.....	8
Applicant's need was temporary.....	7
Applicant refused to give up men roomers.....	1
Application withdrawn	39
Applicant was an alien.....	34
Applicant morally unfit.....	23

Applicant physically a menace.....	9
Applicant mentally unfit.....	2
No proof of marriage.....	12
Could not locate applicant.....	10
Non-resident	16
Deserted	5
Illegitimate child	7
Would not co-operate.....	20
Remarried	4
Moved out of county.....	2
False statements	2
Divorced	3
Died	1

It will be seen from the above chart that 356 or 63 plus per cent of the dismissals were because of possible income—i. e., sixty-three per cent of the dismissals were because the applicants were not in need of the pensions. In the cases which were dismissed because of the unfitness of the mother, the children were in most instances brought before the court as neglected, to be dealt with in that way.

PENSIONED UNTIL SELF-SUPPORTING

In the period covered by this study the pensions for 181 families were stayed. The purpose of the court is to carry the pensioned families until they can be made self-supporting—no longer dependent upon either private or public relief. To do this not only the granting of adequate and regular relief is necessary but also a good deal of education for the mothers. First of all, the mothers need time to take care of their children. Having been granted sufficient funds so that they can have time for their most important duties, they need to be taught many things; for their standard of living is often exceptionally low. They do not realize the close relationship between cleanliness and health, nor between fresh air and health, nor have they any conception of food values—the kinds of food that they themselves and their children should have. Neither do they know the resources of the community; the opportunities which are offered to them and their children through the public schools, the libraries, the small parks and for medical care through the nurses associations and

the dispensaries. The following paragraphs will show something of what the court has been successful in doing with a majority of the cases in which funds have been stayed. The health of the mothers and children has been improved; the mothers have taken care of their children so that hardly any have become truant or delinquent, the standards of living have been raised and maintained so that the court has felt that the pension could be stopped and the family could assume a self-supporting, self-respecting position in the community, with the mother and her children able to efficiently maintain the home. We are confessedly proud of the record of most of the families. There are unfortunately a certain number with which but little or nothing was accomplished and the pensions had to be stopped because of discovered facts which made the families ineligible.

REASONS FOR STAYING

The classified reasons for the staying of the funds in the 181 families are as follows:

Reason Stated in Case Record	Number of Cases
Income sufficient	42
Income should be sufficient	35
Had money	20
Mother remarried	12
Would not co-operate	10
Mother found morally unfit	10
Mother made false statements	7
Mother kept male lodgers	7
Father became able to work	5
Family moved out of country	4
Relatives became able to assist	4
No proof of marriage	4
Mother died	4
Mother became mentally unfit	4
Mother became physically unfit	2
Mother withdrew	2
Mother proved to be an alien	2
No proof of death of father	2
Mother proved to be deserted	1
Record did not state reason	4

AGES OF PENSIONED CHILDREN

In the 373 pension cases there were 1,478 children. Their ages were :

39 under 1 year of age
626 under 7 years of age
1230 under 14 years of age
72 who were 14 years of age
58 who were 15 years of age
118 who were over 15 years of age

There were 284 out of the 373 families, or 75.74 per cent, in which the children were all under fourteen years of age.

WAGES

Of the 1,478 children, 107 were working when the study was made. The following table shows the total earnings and the average earnings of these children :

49 working boys earning	\$273.50 per week
58 working boys earning	302.80 per week
<hr/>	
107 working children earning	\$576.30 per week
107 working children earning	\$29,967.60 per year

BOYS AT WORK

No.	Age	Earnings per Week	Average
9	14 Yrs.	\$43.25	\$ 4.85
19	15 Yrs.	93.00	4.89
9	16 Yrs.	50.50	5.55
5	17 Yrs.	36.50	7.30
6	18 Yrs.	45.60	7.60
1	19 Yrs.	10.00	10.00

GIRLS AT WORK

No.	Age	Earnings per Week	Average
8	14 Yrs.	\$30.40	\$ 3.80
12	15 Yrs.	44.00	3.66
9	16 Yrs.	55.50	6.16
10	17 Yrs.	57.85	5.78
14	18 Yrs.	88.75	6.33
5	19 Yrs.	36.50	7.30

WAGES AND OCCUPATION OF MOTHERS

In the 373 families 224 of the mothers were able to work and were working. It should be repeated here that the court

considers the first duty of all pensioned mothers to care for their children. However, if a mother is physically able to work and her children can be properly cared for in her absence she is asked to work a certain amount. The earnings of the 224 working women were as follows:

EARNINGS OF MOTHER

No.	Per Mo.	Per Year
224	\$2,824.10	\$33,889.20
Average amount earned by working pensioned mothers per month		\$12.60
Amount earned by 224 pensioned mothers plus amount earned by 107 working children.....		63,856.80

Of these 224 working women 157 of them did more than one kind of work; e. g., many did washing both inside and outside of their own homes. The occupations were as follows:

52 washed in their own homes.	12 worked in factories.
136 washed outside their own homes.	10 worked in restaurants.
36 sewed at home.	31 kept boarders.
6 sewed outside.	14 did miscellaneous work.
63 were cleaners.	149 could not work.

SCHOOL RECORDS

Of the 1,478 children, 892 were attending school. The officers were in constant touch with the school teachers to receive from them reports concerning these children. In only 47 cases were the reports received unsatisfactory, while in 162 marked improvement was shown. In 13 cases the teachers reported truancy and in all of them it was corrected by the probation officers without a court hearing being necessary.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

The records of the cases showed many of the children suffering from various diseases. The main ones were:

Tuberculosis	157	Heart trouble	8
Tonsils	47	Other diseases	83
Eye trouble	21		
Anemia	76		417
Bad teeth	25		

Thus 417 out of the 1,478 were diseased in one way or another. In all these cases the officers brought the mothers into

touch with the proper dispensary or physician. The records show that in 187 families the health of the children showed definite improvement since the granting of the pension. The case records also show improvement in the health of 147 mothers.

HOUSING AND RENT

At the time the pension was granted only 108 of the 373 families were housed satisfactorily. Since the pensions were granted housing conditions of 195 have been improved and when the study was being made 70 were still unsatisfactory. At the time the pensions were granted the total rent being paid was \$3,402.50 per month. At the time of the study it was \$3,672.50, showing that an increase of \$270 per month, or 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, was necessary to obtain the better conditions. The total increase in the number of rooms was 101 so that at the time of the study the families average 4.08 rooms each—the families averaging 4.9 persons per family. The average number of rooms at the time of the pension being granted was 3.9. The average rent at the time of the study was \$9.84. The following two tables show the rents paid by the families of different size and the number of rooms occupied:

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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RENT PAID BY 372 PENSIONED FAMILIES AT PRESENT

(One family pays no rent)

N ^{o.} in Family	\$16- 20	\$20 and up	With rel.
1.....	\$15 1	\$14 ..	\$16- 20
2.....	\$11 ..	\$12 ..	\$13 ..
3.....	\$9 6	\$10 ..	\$10 ..
4.....	\$6 4	\$7 12	\$7 ..
5.....	\$6 6	\$6 13	\$6 17
6.....	\$4 3	\$4 11	\$4 21
7.....	\$1 ..	\$1 ..	\$1 ..
8.....	\$1 ..	\$1 ..	\$1 ..
9.....	\$1 ..	\$1 ..	\$1 ..
10.....	\$1 ..	\$1 ..	\$1 ..

ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE PENSIONED FAMILIES

WORK OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

During the year the Conference Committee has held 54 meetings. At these conferences the officers present their completed investigations. The committee is an excellent safeguard over the expenditure of the money appropriated for pensions and it seeks to recommend in every case that the court shall grant an adequate pension in cases to which funds are to be given. After the report of the Conference Committee—which follows—comes a statement showing the way in which the family budgets are prepared for the committee and the court.

The following is a report of the work done by the Conference Committee for the year beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 30, 1916:

New applications taken.....	607
Re-applications taken	173
Applications not taken.....	345
Total	1,125
Conferences held	54
Considerations by the committee.....	1,191

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cases recommended for funds	415
Cases recommended for increase funds.....	73
Cases recommended for decrease funds.....	56
Cases recommended for stay of funds.....	105
Cases dismissed	487
	1,136

REASONS FOR DISMISSING

Relatives able	6
Income sufficient	36
Should be self-supporting.....	80
Not in the county three years.....	12
Has money	73
Moved and not located.....	10
Applications withdrawn	78
Aliens	3
Property interest	30
Moved out of the county.....	2
Woman remarried	10
Woman sent to hospital.....	5
Unsatisfactory account of insurance money.....	27
Woman unfit	33
Man not totally incapacitated.....	14
Tuberculosis case will not leave family.....	9
Woman refused to co-operate.....	12
Temporary need	4
Woman deserted	3
No children under 14.....	2
Woman died	2
No proof of marriage.....	11
Woman never married.....	1
No proof of man's death.....	6
Children not with the mother.....	11
Illegal marriage	5
Refuses to give up roomers.....	1
No proof of man's divorce from first wife.....	1
 Total	 487

A great deal of what has been accomplished could not have been done were it not for the fact that the pensions granted were adequate. It is therefore felt worth while to print at some length the method used in determining the minimum budgets for the applicants. This part of the report was written by Miss Florence Nesbitt, the field supervisor of the "Aid to Mothers and Children" department of the Juvenile Court, published in "The Charity Visitor," edited by Miss Amelia Sears. With her permission it is published in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOEL D. HUNTER,
Chief Probation Officer.

ESTIMATING A FAMILY BUDGET

BY MISS FLORENCE NESBITT.

An estimated family budget is a calculation of the expenditure necessary to secure for a family a certain definite standard of living. To be valid it must cover adequately all of the items of expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the standard in question. Such an estimate is used in relief-giving societies as a basis for determining the amount of relief required.

It is of the utmost importance that the buying power of the figures used in making such an estimate should have a definite concrete meaning to the agencies using them. The welfare of the members of the family may be most intelligently conserved only by interpreting the family income in terms of what it will buy. Thus if \$10 is allowed for the food of a given family for a week, the kind and amount of food it will buy should be ascertained and compared with the requirement that can reasonably be expected to keep the particular family for which it is given in a condition of health. If \$25 is allowed for the year's clothing for the school boy it must be determined what number and grade of articles of clothing this will buy and whether it is a quantity which will keep him in whole, clean clothing for the year.

MINIMUM NORMAL STANDARD

With all the variations of family life there is a certain indispensable minimum of physical requirements below which it is unsafe for any family to fall. This we may call the minimum normal standard of living and define as the lowest standard which will permit of the full growth, training, and development of children and provide for the health and efficiency of adults. The aim of most relief-giving agencies is to provide for its dependents this standard at as low a cost as the condition of the family permits. Emphasis is placed on minimum cost not alone as a matter of economy in administering the funds of the society, but chiefly that, at the earliest possible time the family may be restored to independence by becoming self-sustaining members of

the society as soon as its own earning capacity reaches this minimum amount. For purposes of determining the cost of maintaining this minimum normal standard, general descriptive terms are worthless. The standard must be defined in terms of the commodities required for its maintenance and these in turn must be translated into figures of cost. In the following discussion of the items of the budget, the figures given are based on prices current in Chicago October 1, 1916. Adaptation to other family conditions and other localities may be made by making the necessary changes in the lists of commodities given and substituting the prices paid in the community in question.

FOOD

Adequacy of food may be measured by the way in which its content meets the fuel, protein and mineral requirements of the person by whom it is used. The amount of these requirements depends chiefly on age, size and degree of muscular activity. While dietetic standards cannot be said to be rigidly fixed those suggested for a man on page 290 are generally accepted by students of the subject. To meet these requirements at minimum expense it is necessary to choose the cheapest food material available for its special purpose. For the fuel requirements, cereal products chiefly flours and breakfast cereals, the cheaper forms of fat, such as meat fats and native vegetable oils, and legumes must be chosen. For protein the cheaper cuts of meat; legumes; cheese, milk as required, and eggs when low in price. For minerals the fruits and vegetables which are the cheapest at the time and milk.

A large number of expense accounts of dependent families whose budgets were more or less controlled by the supervision of the visitor from the organization giving the relief, were used in compiling the list of food material on page 291. The list is typical of the best examples of these controlled budgets. These mothers had all been given by the visitor in the course of her connection with the family at least the following elementary sug-

gestions in choice of foods and methods of buying. The families' restricted food habits were combated by enlarging their acquaintance with food materials, through suggestions of new cereals, legumes, vegetables and fruits.

Changes of manner of living are proverbially difficult to accomplish. Food habits in particular are persistent. The visitor who accomplishes only a half dozen changes for the better in the diet of a family in the course of a year may well be regarded as successful.

SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO VISITORS

1. Variety of diet is of importance in making the food meet all the various needs of the body.

2. Use of meat in moderate amount more than once per day is unnecessary and milk, cheese, fish, legume and egg dishes may be substituted often for this once. Cheap cuts of meat are equal in nutritive value to expensive ones, pound for pound, after the waste is removed.

Milk for children is necessary throughout the period of growth. Not less than one pint per day for each child should be allowed, while $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 1 quart is highly desirable, particularly for the younger children. It not only provides the lime for the growth of teeth and bones, but greatly influences the general development.

3. The daily use of fruit and vegetables is necessary for the mineral elements needed by the body. Dried fruits may be substituted when fresh are impossible, and root vegetables when green ones are too expensive.

The whole grain flours are superior to the white in nutritive value because of their mineral content, and their use is particularly desirable in a diet which is restricted in variety.

4. By buying in small amounts from day to day higher prices are paid and shorter weight and measure secured. Staples should therefore be bought in quantities to last at least from one pay day to the next.

Some foods usually sold in packages can be bought much cheaper in bulk and be found clean and of good quality.

Native grown equivalents for imported foods at much lower price may also be secured.

Delicatessen, bakery, canned and other ready-to-eat foods cost from two to six times as much as their home-made equivalents.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT FOR FOOD COST

The sample menu for a man for a day which appears later is analyzed in detail in order to obtain a unit of measurement which can be used in calculating cost of food for the adult members of the family. The 3,600 calories allowed him will cover the requirement of a man of average size at ordinary laboring work.

While this cost of \$2.10 per week can be used as a measuring unit for the members of the family who can be given the same kind of food eaten by the man, it cannot be so used in calculating the cost of food for small children.

The infant may require only 1,200 calories, or one-third the amount of food of the working man. But it cannot be fed at one-third the cost without endangering its health, development, and probably its life, by giving it food the digestion of which requires the powers of a healthy adult at muscular work, and for which the infant's stomach is no more nearly prepared than its hands are prepared for a man's work.

A separate menu is therefore chosen for a child and appears with a calculation of the cost. This is used in estimating the cost of food for the younger children of the family. As the child grows older he may share more and more in the general food supply of the family and the proportionate cost of his food approach more nearly the adult standard.

HOUSING

All houses in which children are growing up should be above ground, clean, well lighted and ventilated, in good repair, free from vermin, contain clean and sanitary water and toilet facilities, and enough space to afford privacy and comfort in sleeping

arrangements, besides allowing for the usual household activities. The moral welfare of the family requires in addition that neighborhood influences should be good and play space for children be acceptable. If rooms in which the family is living at time the budget must be estimated meets these requirements, rent may be estimated as paid. If rooms are unsanitary or surroundings bad, an estimate should be made which will cover the cost of suitable rooms in a desirable locality.

FUEL

Fuel is needed to furnish heat to the house at a comfortable temperature in cold weather, while permitting ventilation necessary for keeping the air of the dwelling pure; for necessary lighting and the preparation of the food, needed laundry work, etc. It is important that this allowance should be made sufficient so there will be no temptation to the poorest families to engage in the dangerous and demoralizing practice of gathering coal from railroad tracks in the large cities. In smaller cities and rural neighborhoods free sources of fuel often exist, to which these objections do not apply. Differences in climate make an important difference in amount of fuel needed and the cost varies with the locality.

CLOTHING

Dependent families receive gifts of clothing or buy second-hand clothing to such an extent that figures based on their actual expenditures for this item are unreliable guides in an attempt to ascertain actual minimum cost of keeping a family well clothed. The sort and amount of clothing which the figures suggested in the schedule below will buy are indicated later. Gifts from relatives, friends and employers can usually be depended upon to furnish about one-third of these amounts.

COST OF CLOTHING FOR YEAR

Man at laboring work.....	\$36.00 per year
Woman at home work.....	36.00 per year
Child under 3 years.....	12.00 per year
Child 3 to 6 years.....	18.00 per year
Child 6 to 10 years.....	22.50 per year
Child 10 to 14 years.....	27.00 per year

CLOTHING FOR WORKING CHILDREN

While gifts of clothing may be expected and counted upon as part of the resources of the family the need of the child for the self-expression of choosing clothing which pleases his taste and fits him for his work makes it highly desirable that he should be allowed enough of his own wages to buy all of his own clothing. In the administrations of pensions to mothers in several states three-fourths only of the wages of the working child are counted as part of the family income. The other one-fourth being allowed for his clothing and personal expenses. This plan has the advantage of automatically increasing the allowance when the wage increases and need of a higher standard of dress presumably follows. In the schedule below a slightly different plan is suggested which has the same advantage.

The minimum cost of clothing for working girls has been recently the subject of considerable interest. Minimum wage boards have set the amount from \$1 to \$2 per week. The most extensive study that has been published on the subject is "Living Wage for Women Workers" (1917), by Miss Marian Bosworth. It gives following expenditures, according to wages:

Wages \$ 3 to \$ 5 per week.....	\$50.41 per year
Wages 6 to 8 per week.....	66.44 per year
Wages 9 to 11 per week.....	88.99 per year
Wages 12 to 14 per week.....	105.87 per year
Wages 15 and over.....	108.40 per year

Another investigation made in 1914 for the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin by Miss Emma Lundberg found an expenditure of \$110 per year necessary for girls earning \$6 to \$12 per week.

The following expenditures were recorded for the year beginning June, 1914, in a group of dependent families under supervision in which the children were known to be reasonably well clothed:

GIRLS 14 TO 17 YEARS

1 at \$37.24 plus gifts estimated at \$10.
1 at 43.75
1 at 31.85 plus gifts estimated at \$12.
1 at 46.67
1 at 57.83

Average, including gifts, \$47.87 per year.

BOYS 14 TO 17 YEARS

1 at \$45.52
1 at 47.17
1 at 54.60 with gifts estimated at \$6.
Average, including gifts, \$44.43 per year.

The choice and price of garments in these lists were similar to those given in pages 294-296.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

Data on the necessary cost of these articles is hard to obtain. Actual family accounts to be of value in the computation must cover long periods of time or include large number of families as many of the expenditures occur only once in several years. Wage and Family Budgets by J. C. Kennedy, a study made in the Stock Yards District of Chicago in 1909-10, gives the average expenditure for furniture and furnishings as \$21.18 per year. For soap, probably including other cleaning materials, \$13.50, a total average for these items of \$34.33, or \$2.86 per month. These families averaged 5 members. The Bureau of Labor report of the study of working men's budgets made 1907 gives \$26.40 per year, or \$2.20 per month, as the average for furniture and utensils.

The table given on page 298 indicates the way in which the allowance suggested in the schedule below will care for these items.

It is assumed in making this allowance that the family have the necessary large articles of furniture and equipment. If not, separate provision must be made for acquisition of the new stove, bed or table.

SPENDING MONEY

The amount of spending money for working children suggested in the schedule follows the custom of a majority of the families under observation. It is usually spent for recreation, candy, presents or extra clothing, but sometimes for educational purposes.

CAR FARE

The amount of car fare necessary for work is easily ascertained. That used for other purposes must come out of the allowance for other items of the budget, according to the occasion for its use.

INSURANCE

Allowance for insurance is a matter in which the custom of organizations varies. Where failure to keep up the payments on an insurance long carried means, in case of a death in the family, a public burial which is felt by the surviving members to be a degrading experience or if it seems good business policy to continue payments for an incapacitated adult the matter of allowing the dependent family to continue their insurance should be carefully considered.

CARE OF HEALTH

It is possible in most communities to secure free the best medical care, service of a visiting nurse, and, if necessary, hospital and sanitarium treatment. Emergency illness, however, may occur when it is necessary to call in and pay the nearest physician. Car fare to dispensaries is sometimes necessary, and the medicines must often be bought. Service at the dental dispensary is usually free, though charge is made for the materials used. The small allowance suggested for this item should cover such expenses as these in a family fairly healthy.

SCHEDULE FOR ESTIMATING MINIMUM BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES

RENT

If rooms meet requirements incorporate in the budget, the rent is paid; if not, estimate the rent necessary as paid to secure suitable rooms.

FOOD

Man or boy over 17 at muscular work.....	\$2.10 per week
Woman or girl over 14 at house, office or factory work	1.60 per week
Boy over 16 at office work.....	1.85 per week
Boy 14 to 16.....	1.60 per week

Children 10 to 14.....	1.30 per week
Children under 10 years.....	1.10 per week
Extra diet for tuberculosis, anaemia, undergrowth, rickets, etc.	.50 per week
Incapacitated man or woman without special diet.....	1.40 per week

In families where the estimate counts up to more than \$8.00 a week, the advantage of buying in larger quantities and the reduction of waste will enable a cut of 50c a week in the allowance of the family. As the amount is increased the reduction can be gradually increased. If less than \$4 per week is estimated, 50c per week should be added to offset the disadvantage of buying in small accounts.

FUEL FOR HEAT, LIGHT, ETC.

Winter (4 months, 1 stove).....	\$6.75 per month
Winter (4 months, 2 stoves).....	9.50 per month
Spring and Autumn (4 months, 1 stove).....	4.75 per month
Summer (4 months).....	2.00 per month

Fuel and light (average per year)—	
Allowance for one stove.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50 per month
Allowance for two stoves.....	5.00 to 5.50 per month

CLOTHING (AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR)

For laboring man.....	\$3.00 per month
For working girl or boy earning not more than \$8 per week	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per month
For working girl or boy earning more than \$8 per week, allow one-fourth earnings to cover clothing, spending money and car fare.	
For girl at housework.....	\$3.00 per month
For woman at home.....	2.00 per month
For children 10 to 14 years.....	1.50 per month
For children 6 to 10 years.....	1.25 per month
For children 3 to 6 years.....	1.00 per month
For children under 3 years.....	.65 per month

In the last five items allowance is made for gifts of clothing to the extent of one-third of the total amount. Part of these gifts may be clothing handed down from older children.

SPENDING MONEY

For working girl or boy earning less than \$8.00 per week	\$1.00 to \$1.50 per month
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CAR FARE

As necessary for work.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES AND INCIDENTALS

Family of 2 members	\$2.00 per month
Family of 3 and 4 members.....	2.50 per month
Family of 5 and 6 members.....	3.00 per month
Family of 7 and 8 members.....	3.50 per month
Family of 9 and 10 members.....	4.00 per month

CARE OF HEALTH

Per person	25c per month
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INSURANCE

As paid, after undesirable amounts have been dropped.

If the relief is to be given in cash in equal monthly or semi-monthly installments as is the custom of many private societies, as well as the usual plan in organizations administering Public Aid to Mothers, the estimated budget for a family consisting of mother, girl of 16 years employed in factory at \$6 per week and four children aged 9, 7, 5 and 3 years, would run somewhat as follows:

Rent	\$12.00	Car fare	2.50
Food	33.00	Care of health.....	1.50
Fuel (two stoves).....	5.50		
Household expenses and inci- -dents	3.00	Total expenses (per month).....	\$69.00
Clothing (family)	6.50	Income for daughter (per month)	24.00
Clothing (working child)....	4.00		
Spending money (working child)	1.00		

This leaves, if the daughter's wages are the sole income of the family, \$44.50 to be supplied by relief. Four and one-third weeks to the month are used in calculating expenses, but only four weeks in calculation of wages since factory workers usually do not receive pay for holidays or while on sick leave.

If the plan of relief is that followed in many organizations of personally meeting all large expenditures, such as rent and food, providing clothing, medicine and dental care, and giving only a small cash allowance to cover food and other running expenditures, the weekly amount based on the above schedule would be about \$6.50 for a mother with four younger children of these ages mentioned.

This will buy food, incidentals of clothing, laundry supplies and small household articles.

FLEXIBILITY OF SCHEDULE

A schedule too rigidly followed will invariably result in unevenness of relief because of the variations in family conditions. The health of the family, occupation of its working members, neighborhood in which it lives, the family habits and the ability

of the housewife in management are among the causes which will make variations in expenditures for families of the same composition.

In using the above schedule variations can be made for health conditions by using special diet; for occupation in carfare, clothing and spending money; for neighborhood conditions in rent. Differences in ability to get the best returns for money spent can be eliminated to a certain extent, among families receiving relief by an intelligent system of instruction in food and clothing values, principles of dietetics, and methods of buying. The percentage of variation from this cause in the more or less closely controlled budgets of any group receiving public or private relief need not be great.

NATIONALITY

Difference of nationality is believed by many experienced workers to cause a difference in cost of living. The Italian is often cited as an example of thrift, which enables him to live adequately on less than his American neighbor. Before this view is accepted it should be carefully examined with a view to ascertaining whether the foreign family living on a smaller amount is not doing without adequate food, fuel, clothing or proper housing for which the other family is spending its larger allowance. If so, there is no reason for expecting the results to be any less disastrous than if the families were of the same nationality. It is important to remember that nationality in itself can have no influence on minimum requirements. The food requirement of an Italian is the same as that of a Polish, Irish or American laborer, of the same size, age and degree of muscular activity. The same amount of coal will yield the same degree of heat for each and the 10-year-old-son of each will probably require the same number of pairs of shoes per year of a certain quality in order that his feet may be kept warm and dry. It is, however, true that the average stature and weight of the Italian laborer is less than most of our other immigrants, which, with the same average of activity, would reduce food requirement. Italian groups have in some localities organized trade in a way that secures for them some

food materials, notably green vegetables, at unusually low prices. On the other hand, the Italian, more than the other large immigrant groups, clings tenaciously to food habits which include the use of imported food materials. Only a careful dietetic study would show how much of the money saved on fresh vegetables and fruits goes into the cost of importation on oils, macaroni and cheese.

USE OF THE ESTIMATED MINIMUM BUDGET IN INVESTIGATION

The estimated family budget is not only necessary in forming a basis for the standard of relief, but is often useful in forming the proper conception of the past life of the family.

The knowledge of the amount of income on which a family has been living in relation to the buying power of the income throws light on the whole family situation which cannot otherwise be obtained. If the amount has been insufficient to maintain a normal standard of living, consequences are to be expected which must be reckoned with in the plan for rehabilitation, depleted clothing and household furnishings, bad teeth, diseases of undernourishment and lowered resistance. If, on the other hand, the family has maintained a standard of living above what the income will buy it is certain that further inquiry will reveal connections and resources of importance in dealing with the family situation. The impulse to credit this apparent discrepancy to specially good household management on the part of the mother should be resisted unless complete knowledge of the subject is obtained. A physically incapacitated widow with three children, whose sole apparent income, was a pension of \$30 a month, which was \$10 less than the estimated minimum budget for the family, kept the rent paid, the children well clothed and in wholesome physical condition, and household furnishings in good repair. Her unquestioned excellent management seemed the only explanation until through its exhaustion the possession of an unsuspected bank account from which she had continually been drawing was revealed. In the case of an Italian widow the unexplained income was found to come from lodgers who were a demoralizing influence in the home.

THE BUDGET FOR SELF-SUPPORTING FAMILY

While the dependent family relies on public facilities for care of health, education and recreation, often receives gifts of clothing and makes no provision for the future beyond possibly the insurance which covers burial, the independent family must provide all of these things except the public education at its own expense. An estimated budget for the self-supporting family will be correspondingly higher than that for the one receiving relief.

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE MENU FOR MEN—LABORING WORK

Breakfast

Cornmeal with sugar and top milk

Bacon, Toast—Coffee

Dinner

Pot roast of beef brisket

Baked potato—Boiled onion

Deep apple pie

Homemade bread—Coffee

Supper

Peas baked with salt pork

Bread—Butterine—Stewed figs—Coffee

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APPENDIX B
FOOD VALUES IN SAMPLE MENU FOR A LABORING MAN

Cost 30¢ per day, or \$2.10 per week. Deduct 10 per cent for household waste and lack of utilization and we have:

Provided—Fuel value, 3,600 calories. Protein content, 86.9 grams. Lime, .847 grams. Phosphorus, 2.78 grams.

16 milligrams.

Standard—3,600 (Sherman) calories. 75 (Sherman) grams. 15 (Sherman) milligrams.

APPENDIX C Food Values in a Sample Menu for a Two-Year-Old Child

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE MENU FOR CHILD TWO YEARS OLD

7:00 A. M.	Orange juice.....	2 tablespoons
	Farina	2 tablespoons—dry
	Milk	1 cup
11:30 A. M.	Baked potato.....	1/2 small
	Mashed carrot.....	1/3 cup
	Fried bacon—strip.....	2 slices
	Toast with oleomargarine.....	1 slice
	Milk	1 cup
2:30 P. M.	Egg yolk.....	One
	On toast crumbs.....	1 slice bread
	Milk	1 cup
5:30 P. M.	Oatmeal	3 tablespoons—dry
	Mixed with prunes.....	Two
	Milk	1 cup

APPENDIX E

While the 75 grains of protein considered by Dr. Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University as sufficient for a man for a day is generally accepted as a standard by recent writers on the subject, the food habits of the American laborer give him an amount far in excess of this. It, therefore, seems impractical for the purposes of this study to reduce the amount of protein to this accepted standard.

As a diet costing \$2.10 per week furnishes 3,600 calories per day for the man, \$1.60 per week will furnish 2,742 calories, which will be sufficient for a woman with the usual activities of house-work and care of children:

For the child of ten to fourteen years the food requirement runs 1,800 to 2,200 calories, which, if of the same kind of food as the man's would cost \$1.05 to \$1.22 per week. The child at this age, however, being still in a period of growth requires milk and other foods relatively more expensive than that of the adult so that a higher estimate must be made. For the children up to ten years the figures obtained from the infant's sample diet seem safe since as the child grows older and requires a larger amount of food he becomes more able to share in the general family diet.

FOOD LIST (WINTER)

The following list shows the division of allowance among different kinds of food materials and the average amount consumed

daily during the winter months by a family consisting of a mother and four children aged 13-11-9 and 7 years:

Meat, fish, cheese, eggs.....	20c per day
Milk at 9c per quart.....	23c per day
Cereal products and legumes.....	14c per day
Sugar and syrup.....	4c per day
Fats.....	9c per day
Vegetables.....	10c per day
Fruits.....	8c per day
Accessories.....	2c per day
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Average daily expenditure.....	90c

These figures in no way represent amounts bought per day. The buying must be done in quantities as large as the nature of the material and the facilities for storing permit, in order to make these costs cover adequate amounts.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING FOR GIRL 16 YEARS OLD WORKING

	Cost Per Year
Outside Clothing—	
1 suit at \$12, 1 coat at \$8, bought alternate years.....	\$11.00
2 hats, 1 summer at \$1.50, 1 winter at \$2.00.....	3.50
3 pair shoes, 2 at \$2.50, 1 low at \$2.00, repairs \$2.50.....	9.50
1 pair rubbers .....	.60
1 umbrella at \$1.00 to last two years.....	.50
3 pair gloves, 1 summer at 25c, 2 winter at 50c.....	1.25
Dresses and Waists—	
1 winter dress	5.00
6 waists—2 at \$1.00 and 4 at 75c.....	5.00
2 summer dresses—1 at \$3.00, 1 at \$2.00.....	5.00
Underwear—	
Summer union suits—3 at 50c to last two years.....	.75
Winter union suits—3 at 75c to last two years.....	1.12
6 corset covers, home made.....	.60
Underskirts—home made—2 gingham at 20c each, 1 heavier at 30c, 1 white at 30c.....	1.00
Night gowns—home made—to last two years—3 muslin at 25c, 3 cotton flannel at 35c.....	.90
2 corsets—1 at \$1.00 and 1 at 50c.....	1.50
Stockings—10 pair at 12½c.....	1.25
1 dozen handkerchiefs.....	1.00
Incidentals	1.00
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	\$48.47

CLOTHING FOR BOY 14 YEARS OLD WORKING

	Cost Per Year
Outside Clothing—	
1 winter suit.....	\$ 7.50
1 summer suit.....	5.00

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2 extra pair trousers—short—at 75c.....	1.50
1 overcoat at \$7.00 to last two years.....	3.50
3 caps at 50c.....	1.50
1 sweater at \$3.00 to last two years.....	1.50
4 pair shoes at \$2.50 pair.....	10.50
1 pair rubbers.....	.75
Shoe repairs.....	2.50
2 pair woolen gloves at 25c.....	.50
1 umbrella at \$1.00 to last two years.....	.50

Underwear—

3 suits winter underwear at 75c to last two years.....	1.12
3 suits summer underwear at 50c to last two years.....	.75
8 pairs long stockings at 25c.....	2.00

Waists and Accessories—

6 waists at 50c each.....	3.00
½ dozen handkerchiefs.....	.50
Incidentals	2.50

\$44.62

CLOTHING FOR BOY OF NINE YEARS

	Cost Per Year
Outside Clothing—	
1 overcoat	\$2.50
1 sweater	1.00
3 caps at 25c.....	.75
3 pairs trousers at 40c.....	1.20
3 pairs trousers at 50c.....	1.50
3 cotton waists, home made.....	.90
3 flannel waists, home made.....	1.50
1 pair gloves.....	.25
3 pairs shoes at \$2.00.....	6.00
1 pair sandals.....	1.00
Shoe repairs.....	2.50
1 pair rubbers.....	.65

Underwear—

3 summer suits at 25c.....	.75
2 winter suits at 50c.....	1.00
2 underbodies, home made.....	.50
Incidentals .....	.50

\$22.80

CLOTHING FOR GIRL OF 12.

	Cost Per Year
Outside Clothing—	
3 pair shoes.....	\$7.50
Repairs, 85c.....	2.50
1 pair rubbers.....	.65
2 pair gloves, woolen.....	.50
Summer hat, trimmed at home.....	.25
Winter hat, trimmed at home.....	.50
Winter coat to last two years (\$5.00).....	2.50
Sweater to last two years (\$2.00).....	1.00
1 woolen skirt, home made.....	1.00
1 woolen dress, home made.....	1.50
2 wash dresses.....	1.50

1 wash dress.....	1.00
2 middy blouses, home made.....	1.00
8 pairs hose.....	.80
Underwear—	
3 summer union suits at 25c.....	.75
2 winter union suits at 50c.....	1.00
3 pair bloomers, home made.....	.80
2 muslin petticoats, home made.....	.60
2 summer night dresses, home made.....	.40
2 winter night dresses, home made.....	.60
2 winter petticoats, flannelette, home made.....	.75
Ribbons, etc.....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$27.60

CLOTHING FOR CHILD 2 YEARS OLD

	Cost	Per Year
Outside Clothing—		
2 pairs shoes.....		\$2.50
Shoe repairs.....	.75	
2 caps.....		.50
4 wash suits or dresses—home made.....		1.50
4 pair rompers.....		.60
1 winter coat.....		2.00
1 summer coat.....		1.00

Underwear—

6 pair stockings.....	.60
3 winter union suits.....	1.05
3 summer union suits.....	.60
2 night gowns—home made—summer.....	.30
2 night gowns—home made—winter.....	.50

\$11.90

FUEL FOR HEAT AND LIGHT

The fuel allowance suggested in the schedule on page 000 will furnish the following amounts, which are approximately those required in the Chicago climate:

SOFT COAL AND GAS (ONE STOVE USED)

Coal is calculated at \$6 per ton delivered in ton lots and gas at 90c per 1,000 cubic foot.

Winter (4 months).....	\$27.00
4 tons of coal.....	\$24.00
Gas for lighting (50c per month).....	2.00
Kindling.....	1.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$27.00
Average per month.....	6.75

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Spring and Autumn (4 months).....	\$19.00
2 tons of coal.....	\$12.00
Gas for lighting and part cooking (\$1.50 per month)	6.00
Kindling	1.00
Total.....	\$19.00
Average per month.....	4.75
Summer (4 months).....	\$8.00
Gas for cooking and lighting.....	\$8.00
Average per month.....	2.00
Total expenditure for year.....	\$54.00
Average for the year, per month.....	4.50

HARD COAL AND GAS (ONE STOVE USED)

The same allowance will provide hard coal if stoves are adapted to its use. Chestnut coal at \$9.50 mixed with pea coal at \$8.50 gives a price of \$9.00 per ton. The \$36 spent for soft coal in the above estimate will buy $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, 2 tons for four winter months and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons for Spring and Autumn use—leaving \$4.50 to be used for wood for light fires in moderate weather.

USE OF TWO STOVES

An additional $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons hard coal for the use of a second stove will cost \$11.25 with 75 cents for kindling will make an extra expenditure which will be distributed over the four winter months raising the allowance for this season to \$9.75. If the allowance is made by the year it will be increased \$1.00 per month. Where kerosene is used for lighting an average of 1 gallon per week will be needed. This at 12 cents per gallon will make lighting by kerosene no less expensive than by gas. Where there is no gas, wood is usually used for summer cooking as being more easily controlled than coal.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND FURNISHINGS

Estimated for Family of 5 or 6 Members

	Cost per month
Laundry and Cleaning Materials—	
6 bars laundry soap.....	\$.30
3 pounds soap chips.....	.12
2 bars Ivory soap.....	.16
2 cans scouring powder.....	.20
1 can lye .....	.08
3 washing soda .....	.05
 Total	 \$.91
Bedding (3 beds)—	
9 sheets, home made, of unbleached muslin, at 12c yd., to last 4 years..	.137
12 pillow cases, home made, of unbleached muslin, at 12c yd., to last 4 years .....	.069
3 mattresses, at \$5.00, to last 5 years.....	.250
3 comforters, at \$1.50 to last 5 years.....	.100
3 pairs blankets, at \$3.50, to last 10 years.....	.106
 Total	 \$.662
Towels—	
6 hand towels, brown linen, at 18c, to last 1 year.....	.09
6 bath towels, at 20c, to last 2 years.....	.05
(Dish towels can be made from flour sacks)	
Total	\$.14
Utensils—	
3 brooms, at 25c each, to last 1 year.....	.065
2 brushes, at 10c each, to last 1 year.....	.016
Cooking utensils to replace those worn out.....	.20
Dishes to replace breakage.....	.20
Laundry utensils to replace those worn out.....	.05
 Total	 \$.531
Miscellaneous—	
Includes matches, paper, stamps, stove polish and other unclassified household articles, oil cloth, shelf paper, etc.....	.75
 Total monthly expenditure.....	 \$2.993

With each two persons added to or subtracted from the family one bed more or less will be needed, but other expenses will not be greatly changed, so that 50c per month variation in these expenses for each two members of the family is to be expected. This gives an estimate of

\$2.00 per month for family of 2 members
\$2.50 per month for family of 3 or 4 members
\$3.00 per month for family of 5 or 6 members
\$3.50 per month for family of 7 or 8 members
\$4.00 per month for family of 9 or 10 members

NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

NEGLECTED CHILDREN ON PROBATION

In an earlier part of the report statistics were given to show the orders in the cases of dependent children brought before the court. Seven hundred and sixty-eight out of 2,310 were placed on probation either in their own homes or to live with families other than their own. In all these cases the court feels that the probation officer by regular visiting and advice and by bringing the parents and children into proper relationship to the church, the employer, the school, and to other proper agencies and people in their neighborhoods that the conditions of dependency could be removed and the court also feels that they always should be removed in this way, rather than any other, when possible. The above results cannot be accomplished in a few weeks. In fact, years are often consumed before permanent improvement is certain. The conditions of neglect have existed for years in most cases when the attention of the court is drawn to the family. To remedy them needs constant attention and never-ending patience. The officers dealing with mothers and fathers, who through ignorance or lack of interest neglect their children, need to be strong-minded and positive, but they also need to be long-suffering and patient. Because of the length of time it takes to accomplish anything permanent with these families, more cases are added each year than are released. In 1916 there were 768 added and on the other hand there were only 415 released. At the end of the year there were 2,235 neglected children on probation. These children were in 1,255 families.

OVERLAPPING OF COURTS

In studying the records of dependent children one cannot help reaching the decision that the present overlapping of courts in Cook County is nothing short of ridiculous. In the same case the parents might be taken before the Municipal Court of Domestic Relations or the children before the Juvenile (Circuit) Court of Cook County, or both parents and children might be taken before the different courts. Some day the courts will be combined. If that is not done in the near future, the adult and juvenile probation forces should be united so that the probation officers will

at least work under one head. One cannot work long under the present system without seeing that it is unsatisfactory to the judges, the probation officers and to the people themselves. Complainants ought not to be obliged to decide as to which court they would go, but there should be one court with wide enough jurisdiction to handle all domestic difficulties. Now our juvenile officers are doing the best they can with the cases of neglected children—and excellent things are being accomplished—but they only have jurisdiction over the children. If they also had authority over the parents—who are the offenders and not the children--they would be able to do much more for the community.

JURISDICTION OVER ADULTS URGED

Under the present situation it was necessary for the Juvenile Probation Officer to make complaints against 348 people in the Court of Domestic Relations. In each of these cases the complainant was made in the interest of some child that was a ward of the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court judges should have jurisdiction over the adults who offend against children or else the judge who has jurisdiction over the adults who offend against children should also have jurisdiction over the custody of the children. The following table shows the complaints made in the Court of Domestic Relations and the disposition of the cases:

CASES IN THE COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1916

1915	Cases	Charges	Disposition	
Dee.	20	Dependency	House of Correction...	68
1916				
Jan.	41	Delinquency	Fine	27
Feb.	27	Non-support	D. W. P.....	21
Mar.	41	Bastardy	Discharge	25
April	29	Rape	Dismissed	12
May	40	Crimes against children..	Pay to clerk of court..	52
June	23	Disorderly	Continued	8
July	16	Liquor to minors.....	Probation	73
Aug.	9	Abortion	Warrants unexecuted..	36
Sept.	37		Grand jury.....	11
Oct.	24		Jail	3
Nov.	41		Withdrawn	9
	348		Chief Justice for as- signment	3
	348			

DELINQUENT Boys

Out of 2,192 delinquent boys in 1916 there were 1,082 placed on probation to stay in their own homes or else with families other than their own. In addition 56 were placed on farms in the Northern part of the State, through the efforts of two probation officers especially assigned to that work. Our records show that the delinquent boys are not kept on probation as long a time as are the neglected (dependent) children, but even so, the number on probation increases each year, for many of the boys do not get into conditions within a year in which the officers feel that it is safe to release them. So against the 1,138 added there were only 643 released. At the close of the year there were 923 on probation.

Dr. William Healy, and his associate, Dr. Augusta F. Bronner in the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, see most of the recidivists—both boys and girls. Each year they together examine a little less than one-fourth of the delinquent children. The one-quarter that they do see are the most difficult cases—the repeaters and the children with some mental peculiarity. The report for the Psychopathic Issue for this year shows something of what has been accomplished with the most difficult one-quarter of the delinquency cases. As the report refers entirely to delinquents it is placed in this part of the report.

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE PSYCHIOPATHIC INSTITUTE—DECEMBER 1, 1916

William Healy, M.D., Director

Augusta F. Bronner, Ph.D., Assistant Director

Since this institute became in April, 1914, an official department of the Juvenile Court, we have studied 2,350 cases. The proportions under the different classifications this year remain closely the same as was set forth in the elaborate report made last year.

This year we have attempted to show in our report some of the practical results of treatment undertaken through the court in cases studied by this department. We have taken for study the records of 325 of the earliest delinquent cases studied, beginning April, 1914.

We find that a considerable percentage (20 per cent) of these cases may be regarded as pending, that is, the individuals are now in institutions or are still very young and the outcome of the case is entirely uncertain. Then, in another 15 per cent the court record is either indefinite or, if the delinquents have been released from probation, it has been found impossible to trace them further so that the outcome cannot be determined well enough to classify the result to date.

Coming to the main consideration, namely, whether recommendations offered by this department were carried out and whether success or failure followed treatment, we find:

In about 40 per cent of the cases recommendations were followed; in 40 per cent they were not followed; in the remaining cases either specific recommendations were not made (8 per cent), or else (12 per cent) we have been unable to find out whether recommendations were carried out or not.

Concerning recommendations being carried out, it must be clearly stated that failure to do so is by no means always due to negligence of officers of the court—very frequently family conditions and other considerations stand in the way. Particularly difficult were often the cases where no recommendations were

made—it was sometimes felt that there was little that could be done in constructive ways.

In judging success or failure, we have made it our business to ascertain whether the individual has been brought again into court, or has a further reputation for delinquency; whether the former offender is attending school regularly, is working fairly steadily, and is given a good report by his family. In rare instances the mere fact of having been in court again for some very petty trouble because of a previous court record, we find to be no real evidence of failure. Of course, the failures to date do not necessarily represent a permanent lack of success or an established criminal career.

FAILURES AND SUCCESSES ESTIMATED

As a bare general statement, it is of interest to note that of the 325 cases the outcome is fairly well known to date in 65 per cent. This figure may be divided into 40 per cent failures, 25 per cent successes.

It is to be remembered that these figures are not representative of the degree of success and failure of all the Juvenile Court work or even of unselected cases. A large share of the cases seen by this department are the most difficult ones that come into the court and are often already well established as repeaters or problem cases.

Coming now to the percentages of failure or success among those in the group where recommendations were followed, we find that success obtained in 36 per cent and failure in 19 per cent. (In 45 per cent the outcome is either pending or unknown.)

In the group where recommendations were not followed out, there were successes in 19 per cent and failures in 62 per cent. (In 19 per cent the outcomes are either pending or unknown.)

In other words, where recommendations were carried out the successes were approximately twice as many as where not carried out and the failures less than one-third as many. (It is likely that many of the 45 per cent of cases in which the outcome is undetermined where recommendations were followed will also ultimately turn out to be successes.)

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT POTENT

One fact which stands out clearly in the review of the cases under consideration is the extent to which environment is a factor. Under this term is included bad home and neighborhood conditions, particularly, in the case of the latter, the presence of a "gang."

In 86 per cent of the 325 cases under discussion it was found that unfavorable environment was an important contributing cause of the delinquency. In this group of 280 cases, 41 per cent represent failures and 21 per cent successes, while in another 21 per cent the outcome is as yet unknown, and 17 per cent are pending cases.

Of the 280 cases it is found that 25 per cent remained in the same environment, 10 per cent were removed to a better environment; that is, either the family moved or the individual was placed in a better home. Thirty per cent were placed temporarily in institutions, from which they were later returned to the old bad environmental conditions. Six per cent were temporarily placed in other homes; although they were sent to other families, frequently to the country, they were soon allowed to return to their former homes.

Of those who were allowed to remain in the old environment, 62 per cent are classified as failures and 30 per cent as successes. Among those removed to a better environment, 22 per cent are failures and 52 per cent successes. In regard to those who were sent to institutions for some period of time, after which they were allowed to return to the former unfavorable conditions, we find that 55 per cent are failures and 22 per cent successes. It is interesting to note that one-third of the successful ones of this group who returned to their former environmental conditions are said to have returned to good homes. Temporary placement in better homes with early return to former bad conditions resulted in 70 per cent of failures and 12 per cent of successes.

FOLLOW UP WORK NEEDED

A general conclusion to be drawn from the above is that a longer span of years is necessary for the compilation of reliable

figures regarding the effects of treatment. We earnestly recommend that much more in the way of follow-up work be done in well studied cases, where the factors of delinquency are known, in order that the efficiency of the service rendered by the court to the individual and to the community be gauged.

But from the above study certain very definite trends are shown. Environmental as well as other factors must be met and nothing is so obviously inadequate as the return of a delinquent, perhaps after the state has spent hundreds of dollars upon him, to an environment which previously contributed to his delinquency and in which he is almost bound to fail. The comparison between following recommendations based upon careful study of the case and not following them speaks for itself.

The compilation of the above facts has been the work of Miss Irene Kawin.

RESULT OF DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations—	Boys	Girls	Total	
Followed	91	37	128	(39.5%)
Success	33	13	46	(36%)
Failure	19	5	24	(19%)
Pending	24	14	38	(29%)
Unknown	15	5	20	(16%)
Recommendations—				
Not followed	96	33	129	(39.5%)
Success	17	6	23	(19%)
Failure	62	18	80	(62%)
Pending	10	8	18	(14%)
Unknown	6	1	7	(5%)
Died	1	0	1	
Unknown whether fol- lowed or not	29	11	40	(12%)
Success	7	2	9	(22%)
Failure	5	3	8	(20%)
Pending	5	0	5	(12%)
Unknown	12	6	18	(45%)
No recommendations made	20	7	27	(8%)
Success	6	1	7	(26%)
Failure	11	4	15	(55%)
Pending	0	0	0	
Unknown	2	2	4	(15%)
Died	1	0	1	(4%)
Went insane	0	1	1	
Total	236	89	325	

CASES IN WHICH ENVIRONMENT WAS A FACTOR

	Boys	Girls	Total	
			74	(25%)
Left in same environment	59	15		
Failed	36	10	46	(62%)
Succeeded	18	4	22	(30%)
Unknown	5	1	6	
Removed to better environment	19	8	27	(10%)
Failed	4	2	6	(22%)
Succeeded	11	3	14	(52%)
Unknown	4	3	7	
Temporarily in institution	63	25	88	(30%)
*Failed	35	13	48	(55%)
†Succeeded	13	6	19	(22%)
Unknown	15	6	21	
Temporarily placed	16	1	17	(6%)
Failed	11	1	13	(70%)
‡Succeeded	2	0	2	(12%)
Unknown	3	0	3	
What was done unknown.	16	12	28	(10%)
Failed	2	2	4	
Succeeded	1	1	2	
Unknown	13	9	22	
Pending	27	17	44	(15%)
Died	2	0	2	
Total	202	78	280	(86% of 325)

*One boy and one girl are recorded as having returned from institution to good environment.

†Five boys and two girls are recorded as having returned from institution to good environment.

‡One boy is recorded as having returned to good environment.

CHILD PLACING DEPARTMENT

In considering the hundreds of girls who come into the Juvenile Court on charges of delinquency, one is appalled at the lack of proper parental care and home training; the awful influences, environment and housing, which cause the delinquency of these little girls, all of whom are under eighteen years of age.

They are the daughters of drunken, immoral and criminal parents, unfit to have their custody, and sometimes of the unfortunate insane, or they are orphans. They are girls without homes in the highest acceptation of that word, and no individuals need the protection and training of good home and family life more than girls between twelve and eighteen years of age.

Working with them, however, is most encouraging, for when they are separated from such conditions and given a chance only a very few fail to respond and make good.

It was a discouraging matter four years ago when the Child Placing Department would take a girl from the Court, send her to a home where she was to assist in the housework, and have her return almost immediately, with word that "the lady says I'm too small." It was not her size but her pathetic worried little face, her unclean forlorn appearance, that made her unacceptable in the home where she was "to take care of the baby."

WORK OF "MARY A. CLUB"

Friends were told of these young girls who were alone in the world, who possessed nothing but the clothing they had on, and who were wholly dependent upon themselves for their support, and money was raised toward the support of a six-room flat which we call the "Mary A. Club," where a girl remains for one day, one week, or more, depending upon her needs, the thought back of the home being to acquaint her with the requirements, responsibilities, and joys of real home conditions. She is helped to wash and mend her clothing, and takes part in the pleasures, the cooking, cleaning, and other duties pertaining to the home. If frail and under-nourished, she remains until able to take a place where she may earn her livelihood. If the doctor advises that

girl's tonsils or adenoids should be removed before she assumes the responsibilities of self-support, she is cared for at the Club while convalescing from these minor operations. While her physical wants are cared for, the moral and spiritual help she receives from the knowledge that somebody really cares where she is and what she is doing, and that there is a place where she is welcome, brings to her self-confidence that enables her to take up the question of earning her livelihood in altogether a different spirit from what she otherwise would.

This little flat has cared for from five to twelve girls a month, the average cost per month for the care of a girl being about \$10.85.

PARENTS HELPED BY MARY B. CLUB

A larger number of dependent than delinquent girls come into the Court, who are in need of just such care and training as is received in the Mary A. Club, and friends of the Court who were interested in those children have for three years provided a home for them which is known as the Mary B. Club. The insanity or death of a mother may put a father in a helpless position until he can secure a housekeeper or some relative from a distant city comes to take charge of his home, and his children are cared for here. In one instance a father who agreed to go to the Washingtonian Home, if his two little girls could be cared for, gladly went when he had visited the Mary B. Club and had seen that his children would be well cared for. For ten months he has not touched liquor. Many instances could be cited where a parent has been helped over seemingly insurmountable conditions when the Mary B. Club opened its doors for his or her children.

The father of eight beautiful Greek children, the oldest of whom was fourteen years of age, was in distress because the mother had deserted the family, and his two little daughters were cared for until the home could be reorganized and a good house-keeper secured.

The majority of our little dependent girls, however, are orphans.

The Mary B. Club now occupies a two-story and attic where from seventeen to thirty-two girls a month are cared for. The average stay of the girls is from seven to twenty-one days, excepting in a few instances where girls are earning very small wages and have asked to remain for the winter.

The average cost per girl in the Mary B. Club is ten dollars per month.

GIRLS CARE FOR IN SCHOOL HOMES

The Child Placing Department of the Court places these children in permanent homes as quickly as possible. Some of the girls go into school homes, where they are paid a small salary for the work they do after school hours.

If possible, a girl is persuaded to take up housework so that she may have the home training, but if she refuses to do this, other work is found for her and a private home in which to board. Some of the girls from the Mary A. Club are placed in the Melissa Evans Club, which is supported by a group of women for homeless Juvenile Court girls. The Eleanor Junior League has eight to ten of our dependent school girls and this league is supported by members of the Eleanor Clubs. The Home Training School, supported by members of the Chicago Woman's Club, takes five or six of our dependent girls at a time and, besides sending them to school, gives to them what might be termed intensive home training. All these clubs have been established during the last three years and co-operate with the Juvenile Court in a most helpful manner.

As soon as a girl is earning and has bought the clothing she needs, she is induced to start a savings account. The account is held in the name of herself and Mrs. Catherine Shannon, Head of the Child Placing Department, and it is interesting to know that 114 girls have such accounts. Of these girls 87 are doing housework, sixteen are in school homes and eleven are doing other work.

It is difficult for one who is not in touch with the Juvenile Court to realize how worried, alone, destitute, and desolate many of the little girls are who are brought into the court. They usually

look like different beings after a few days of mothering in one of the clubs.

The Mary A. and Mary B. Clubs mean to the girl that she always has a place to go to where she will be welcome, and the girls in the Child Placing Department, numbering thirty to forty at each club, every Thursday in the month, report in these little homes instead of going down to the Court House and into the crowded part of the city. Many of them stay to supper in the evening and often spend their Sundays here because they have no home in which to spend their leisure time. The number of meals served per month in the Mary B. Club averages 1,050.

DISPENSARY REPORT

In the Juvenile Court dispensary all the children, who have not been in the Juvenile Detention Home and examined by the physician there, are examined. The results are shown in the following tables. If nothing else were obtainable these tables from the dispensary are sufficient to show lack of proper parental care. Special attention is called to the fact that only 17.15 per cent of the children examined were found to be without defect.

Total number of children examined as follows:

	Number examined	Teeth not defective	With defec- tive teeth
December	109	10	59
January	140	31	76
February	136	18	77
March	183	24	102
April	109	16	53
May	128	16	67
June	145	15	88
July	106	13	56
August	117	20	67
September	113	19	59
October	135	43	43
November	135	42	57
 Total.....	 1,556	 267	 807
Percent of children not defective.....			17.15
Number of women applying for widow's pensions.....			355
Cases examined by Dr. Clara P. Seippel:			
Rape	593	Infections	40
Pregnancy	71	Treatments and prescriptions..	150
General examination (mostly pension cases)	244	Total.....	1,108
Injury	10		

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

GLANDS		
Enlarged cervical glands.....	861	Enlarged thyroid glands..... 31
NOSE		
Adenoids	102	Enlarged turbinate
Rhinitis	195	Ozena
Deflected septum	43	
THROAT		
Hypertrophied tonsils	192	Tonsilitis
Laryngitis	5	Pharyngitis
LUNGS		
Bronchitis	24	Tubercular joints
Incipient tuberculosis	22	Tubercular hip
Pulmonary tuberculosis	13	Tubercular spine
Suspected tuberculosis	13	
EYES		
Strabismus	26	Stye on eye..... 5
Defective vision	87	Contusion of eye..... 1
Conjunctivitis	30	Hordeolum
Blepharitis	21	Keratitis
Cataract	3	Ulcer of eyelid..... 1
EARS		
Otitis media	20	Bean in ear..... 1
Defective hearing	4	Mastoiditis
Wax in ears.....	26	
SKIN		
Impetigo	14	Prickly heat
Eczema	36	Furmonlosis
Seborrhea dermatitis	9	Chloasma
Herpies	9	Chapped hands
Scabies	7	Scarlet fever
Chicken pox	1	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undernourished	309	Organic heart
Anemic	227	Rickets
Malnutrition	9	Keloid
Marasmus	2	Bow-legs
Pediculosis	46	Burn on right hand..... 1
Umbilical hernia	10	Scalp wound
Inguninal hernia	6	Abrasions on shoulder..... 1
Infantile paralysis	4	Ankylosis of elbow..... 1
Partial deformity of leg.....	1	Torn ligaments
Alveolar abscess	3	Chorea
Deformity of knee.....	1	Enuresis
Scalp ringworm	3	Abrasions on face..... 1
Undescended testicles	35	Ulcer on leg..... 1
Phimosis	76	Wound on forehead..... 1
Congenital hip	1	Infected finger
Masopharyngitis	1	Torticollis
Mitral heart valve.....	11	Bruise on scalp..... 1
Heart murmur	5	Constipation

Appendicitis	2	Cleft palate	2
Scoliosis	1	Aphonia	1
Wound on foot.....	1	Ichthyosis	1
Potts' disease	1	Knock-knee	1
Choroiditis	1	Running temperature	10
Variocele	5		
Epileptic	1		
Curvature of spine.....	2		
			2,668

ORTHOPEDIC CASES

Treated and operated on by Drs. Thomas and Porter.

Tubercular spine	1	Curvature lateral	1
Tubercular elbow	1	Flat-foot and paralysis.....	1
Tubercular knee	1	Broken neck and syphilis.....	1
Infantile paralysis	5	Fractured ankylosed left arm..	1
Deformed arm	1	Torticollis	2
Syphilitic knee	1		
Rickets	5		
Bow-legs	4		

CASES OPERATED ON

Hypertrophied tonsils	131	Undescended testicles	2
Adenoids	106	Appendicitis	5
Deflected septum	6	Thyroid	2
Mastoiditis	3	Phimosis	8
Cataract	2	Bullet removed from thigh....	1
Strabismus	5	Cellulitis ischios, rectal.....	1
Abscess of eye.....	1		
Inguinal hernia	7		
Cleft palate	2		

TREATED IN DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

Defective vision, refraction and glasses	86	Malnutrition	3
Blepharitis	6	Pregnant	1
Conjunctivitis	14	Endocarditis	1
Defective hearing	5	Bronehitis	2
Wax in ear.....	11	Contracted scar	1
Bean removed from ear.....	1	Heart lesion	1
Injury of eye.....	1	Seborrhea dermititis	3
Rhinitis	7	Ringworm	2
Laryngitis	1	Gonorrhea	4
Pharyngitis	2	Syphilitic	5
Acute abdominal trouble.....	1		
Cystitis	1		
Taken to Uhlman Optical Co. for glasses.....			51
To Sharp & Smith for artificial eye.....			2

The following hospitals and dispensaries co-operated in treating and caring for children.

Cook County Hospital.....	60	St. Luke's Hospital.....	28
Crippled Children's Home.....	4	Presbyterian Hospital	18
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	4	Wesley Hospital	2
Michael Reese Hospital.....	4	City Contagious Hospital.....	1
Illinois Eye & Ear Infirmary..	330	Durand Hospital	1

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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German Deaconess Hospital...	2	Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary	22
Rush Medical Dispensary.....	4	West Side Jewish Dispensary..	3
Northwestern Dispensary	3	Convalescent Home	8
Oak Forest Infirmary.....	3	Iroquois Memorial Hospital	
Oak Forest Tubercular.....	12	(Wassermann Test)	10
Children's Memorial Hospital.	5	Frances Juvenile Home.....	4
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium	3		

CASES TREATED IN HOMES

Scabies	2	Lacerated foot	1
Rhinitis	1	Enuresis	6
Thyroid	1	Ringworm	1
Gonorrhea	2		
Running temperature	2		
Tonsilitis	2		
			18

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—JUVENILE COURT

	NUMBER OF OFFICERS										
Number of police officers assigned for duty in Juvenile Court.....	21	23	23	26	30	30	34	35	35	50	53 49
Number of police officers assigned to institutions connected with court..	8	9	10	10	10	10	14	13	14	13	14 12
Number of probation officers paid by County	23	23	31	35	35	37	53	76	77	79	81
	DELINQUENT BOYS IN COURT										
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916	1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916										
First time	885	1297	1300	1128	952	783	644	740	630	751	1191 1249 1172
Second time	324	381	433	392	371	283	270	314	266	347	451 447 453
Third time	180	194	201	216	171	139	137	162	133	155	315 278 249
Fourth time	97	84	106	129	72	81	67	64	47	69	165 189 154
Fifth time	59	41	49	51	47	40	32	27	22	30	78 90 90
Sixth time .....	..	15	21	34	22	17	8	11	6	5	37 39 46
Seventh time .....	..	6	11	15	11	6	3	2	1	4	18 24 14
Eighth time .....	..	..	8	6	5	2	1	..	..	2	3 8 7
Ninth time .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6
Tenth time .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total delinquent boys.....	1545	2018	2131	1973	1651	1352	1161	1320	1105	1363	2258 2326 2192
	DELINQUENT GIRLS IN COURT										
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916	1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916										
First time	275	345	348	379	363	332	346	339	376	392	407 367 385
Second time	79	81	91	114	116	96	95	109	114	141	144 145 128
Third time .....	..	20	15	29	30	26	27	31	37	40	70 47 45
Fourth time .....	..	8	7	12	8	5	7	4	6	16	24 21 25
Fifth time .....	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	2	3	10 3 8
Sixth time .....	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	2 2 2
Seventh time .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 1
Total delinquent girls.....	354	455	464	539	517	464	475	483	537	592	659 586 594

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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DEPENDENT BOYS IN COURT										DEPENDENT GIRLS IN COURT																
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915		
First time	773	953	881	649	655	658	812	872	1020	855	947	933	767	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Second time	125	221	249	195	153	127	104	167	303	186	35	38	179	235	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Third time .....	..	35	78	43	56	36	31	32	35	38	71	59	69	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Fourth time .....	..	3	29	9	8	10	10	4	4	10	26	32	30	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Fifth time .....	..	..	..	..	3	8	4	1	1	..	9	8	13	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Sixth time .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Seventh time .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total dependent boys.....	898	1212	1237	896	876	852	961	1076	1363	1089	1227	1212	1116	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN PLACED ON PROBATION

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Number of delinquent boys placed on probation													
Number of delinquent girls placed on probation	764	1064	1163	1195	928	740	521	520	554	689	808	926	931
Number of delinquent boys released from institutions on probation	121	136	168	205	222	189	188	205	264	290	299	282	196
Number of delinquent girls released from institutions on probation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	65
Total delinquents on probation...	885	1200	1331	1400	1150	929	709	725	818	979	1107	1497	1264
Number of dependent boys placed on probation	243	431	376	316	252	186	205	356	276	299	309	445	293
Number of dependent girls placed on probation	229	440	370	359	277	299	247	423	323	379	362	472	414
Number of dependent boys released from institutions on probation...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of dependent girls released from institutions on probation...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of dependent boys placed on probation "Under Funds to Parents Act", .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of dependent girls placed on probation "Under Funds to Parents Act", .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total dependents on probation...	472	871	746	675	529	415	452	779	2005	1307	1188	1968	2189
Total number of children placed on probation	1357	2071	2077	1679	1344	1161	1504	2823	2286	2295	3465	3453	
Released from institutions on probation .....	..	..	1300	751	510	390	366	380	350	382	427	465	477
Released from probation by court .....	..	..	551	682	1337	1147	631	1035	944	734	1439	1559	1242

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN SENT TO INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Number of delinquent boys to institutions and associations.....	630	770	541	547	497	437	487	608	379	468	522	463	410
Number of delinquent girls to institutions and associations.....	229	304	258	300	275	236	254	239	232	217	288	263	210
Total delinquents to institutions and associations.....	859	1074	799	847	772	673	741	847	611	685	810	726	620
Number of dependent boys to institutions and associations.....	639	764	820	557	604	609	676	636	794	690	692	594	540
Number of dependent girls to institutions and associations.....	493	624	564	401	421	404	399	432	628	510	462	450	435
Total dependents to institutions and associations.....	1388	1389	958	1025	1013	1075	1068	1422	1200	1154	1044	975	
Number of delinquent boys dismissed.....	113	170	402	208	206	166	142	179	147	143	172	196	190
Number of delinquent girls dismissed.....	11	15	33	31	20	32	29	24	31	51	51	74	72
Total delinquents dismissed.....	124	185	435	239	226	198	171	203	178	194	223	270	262
Number of dependent boys dismissed.....	16	16	38	28	20	29	44	61	46	53	54	69	57
Number of dependent girls dismissed.....	4	24	23	26	9	24	24	46	61	52	43	56	72
Total dependents dismissed.....	20	40	61	54	29	53	68	107	107	97	125	129	
Number of cases continued generally.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of delinquent boys held to grand jury.....	14	14	17	17	15	4	..	2	2	6	8	24	25
Number of delinquent boys 16 and over brought to court.....	35	288	430	503	445	319	328	400	292	372	602	658	539
Number of dependent boys.....	72	82	92	46	47	37	35	51	34	41	43	53	52
Number of truants, new cases.....	..	278	280	..	326	..	467	357	436	419	365	351	366
Number of delinquents who had been in court before as truants.....	..	..	73	40	46	64	99	140	129	156	177	151	138
Number of delinquents who had been in court before as dependents.....	..	..	78	22	53	54	39	37	48	35	34	27	39

CHARITY SERVICE REPORTS

NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916										
	Dependent					Pensioned				Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	
American	356	99	241	223	919	43	41	84	1003	82
Austrian	31	9	10	17	67	8	7	15		15
Belgian	3	1	1	2	7	3	5	8		15
Bohemian	79	20	44	37	180	14	14	28		208
Canadian	11	4	4	4	19	2	3	5		24
Croatian	3	2	5	7	15	12	14	26		408
Colored	168	66	64	84	382	21	22	4		25
Danish	5	2	6	8	21	3	9	12		69
English	28	2	9	18	57	41	4	3		48
French	15	8	10	8	41	6	6	7		6
Finnish	4	2	2	2	158	581	87	84		171
German	184	84	155	7	26	2	3	5		752
Greek	9	2	7	1	19	6	9	15		31
Hollander	15	3	3	6	14	36	5	6		34
Hungarian	11	5	6	1	19	6	11	17		47
Italian	269	31	92	95	487	46	59	105		592
Irish	218	56	93	93	460	86	78	164		624
Lithuanian	70	6	34	48	158	11	7	18		176
Norwegian	18	13	8	26	65	11	8	19		84
Not stated	46	14	25	23	108	131	120	121		108
Polish	415	110	234	236	995	6	54	106		1246
Persian	5	1	1	1	27	29	52	54		6
Russian	125	26	27	29	207	1	1	2		313
Roumanian	1	1	1	1	22	76	25	14		4
Slav	26	7	21	22	106	24	18	42		115
Swede	53	14	15	24	106	1	1	1		148
Spanish	4	1	1	1	5	5	5	5		5
Syrian	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1		4
Scotch	13	2	8	7	31	3	2	1		31
Swiss	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		9
Welsh	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		1

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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	Delinquent		Dependent		Pensioned	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Albanian	1
Armenian	1	..	..	..	..	..
Luxemberger	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2192	594	1116	1194	5096	580

RELIGION OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916

	Delinquent		Dependent		Pensioned	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Catholic	1386	320	723	768	3197	402
Protestant	605	336	343	372	1556	136
Jewish	179	31	19	21	250	42
Not stated	18	6	23	24	71	..
No religion	4	1	8	9	22	22
Total	2192	594	1116	1194	5096	580

Grand

Total

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AGES OF CHILDREN IN COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1916	Delinquent			Dependent			Pensioned			Grand Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
9 days
1 month	9	6	15	1	1	2	4	19	19
2 months	3	11	14	1	1	2	1	15	15
3 months	6	5	11	2	2	4	4	15	15
4 months	6	5	11	4	3	3	5	16	16
5 months	1	3	4	3	3	3	6	10	10
6 months	5	1	6	5	3	3	8	14	14
7 months	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	8	8
8 months	5	4	9	3	3	3	5	14	14
9 months	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3
10 months	2	2	4	2	2	3	5	7	7
11 months	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	3	3
1 year	41	43	84	40	22	62	146	208	208
2 years	65	52	117	52	39	91	215	215	215
3 years	70	55	125	33	57	90	262	262	262
4 years	74	86	160	46	56	102	275	275	275
5 years	80	87	167	63	45	108	296	296	296
6 years	85	109	194	52	50	102	293	293	293
7 years	97	96	193	46	54	100	284	284	284
8 years	99	107	206	56	62	118	286	286	286
9 years	1	102	95	46	42	88	360	360	360
10 years	8	102	86	48	47	95	345	345	345
11 years	6	73	79	23	22	45	445	445	445
12 years	28	79	74	378	32	35	67	462	462
13 years	56	55	432	21	9	30	605	605	605
14 years	36	44	605	..	..	..	708	708	708
15 years	14	54	708	..	..	..	714	714	714
16 years	2	29	714	..	..	..	159	159	159
17 years	12	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years	7	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	10
Total	594	1116	1194	580	562	562	2192	6238	6238

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LENGTH OF TIME ON PROBATION OF CHILDREN RELEASED BY COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916		
12 years	643	
11 years	186	
10 years	168	
9 years	245	
8 years	1	
7 years	2	
6 years	3	
5 years	5	
4 years	5	
3 years	3	
2 years	29	
1 year	71	
9 months and less than 1 year.....	32	
6 months and less than 9 months.....	138	
3 months and less than 6 months....	168	
1 month and less than 3 months...	254	
Delinquent boys...	184	
Delinquent girls...	87	
Dependent boys...	45	
Dependent girls...	13	
Total.....	141	

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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CAUSES OF DEPENDENCY AND DISPOSAL OF CASES DEPENDENT BOYS

causes as Stated in "History Sheet" Presented to the Court.

DEPENDENT GIRLS IN COURT

	1916
Placed on probation to live at home.....	258
Placed on probation to live in other homes.....	156
Legal guardian appointed to place in a home.....	140
Legal guardian appointed for adoption	27
Park Ridge Industrial School.....	28
Chicago Industrial School.....	98
Bohemian Industrial School.....	13
Katharine Kasper Industrial School.....	63
Illinois Technical Industrial School.....	14
Amanda Smith Industrial School.....	20
St. Hedwig's Industrial School.....	97
Addison Industrial School.....	2
St. Vincent Asylum.....	12
Home and Aid Society.....	43
Lisle Industrial School.....	30
No change of order.....	33
Home for the Friendless.....	3
Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society.....	5
Continued generally	60
Dismissed	72
Frances Juvenile Home.....	1
County Agent, Oak Forest.....	5
County Agent, out of state.....	8
Jewish Home Finding Society.....	2
Jewish Home for the Friendless.....	2
Norwegian Lutheran Home.....	2

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Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No change of order":

Probation at home.....	23
Probation in other homes.....	2
Legal guardian to place.....	2
Park Ridge Industrial School.....	1
Illinois Technical Industrial School.....	1
Bohemian Industrial School.....	4

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN BROUGHT IN COURT ON FEEBLE-MINDED PETITIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT BOYS

	1915	1916
John Worthy School.....	166	...
St. Charles School for Boys.....	256	226
Working Boys' Home.....	24	31
Probation at home.....	694	890
Probation in other homes.....	42	41
Legal Guardian appointed to place in home.....	100	52
Continued generally	741	435
*Dismissed	196	190
No change of order.....	87	172
Lincoln School for Feeble-Minded.....	14	...
Deported	3	2
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.....	3	153
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,192

* Twenty-four of these cases were held to the grand jury in 1915; 25 in 1916.

Disposition under first order was:	1915	1916
Probation at home.....	75	149
Probation in other homes.....	2	2
St. Charles	4	9
Legal Guardian appointed to place in home.....	2	4
Released	1	2
Chicago Parental School.....	2	..
Lincoln School for Feeble-Minded.....	1	..
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.....	..	3
Working Boys' Home.....	..	3

DEPENDENT BOYS IN COURT

	1916
Placed on probation to live at home.....	192
Placed on probation to live in other homes.....	101
Legal guardian appointed to place.....	72
Legal guardian appointed for adoption.....	28
Glenwood	65
Feehanville	111
Addison Manual Training School	13
Kettler Manual Training School.....	66
Bohemian Manual Training School.....	13
Louise Manual Training School.....	23
Polish Manual Training School.....	136
St. Vincent's Asylum.....	18
Home and Aid Society.....	49
Lisle Manual Training School.....	39
No change of order.....	46
Jewish Home Finding Society.....	4
Continued generally	62
Dismissed	57
County Agent, Oak Forest	6
County Agent, out of state.....	12
Working Boys' Home.....	1
Norwegian Lutheran Home.....	2

Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No change of order":

Probation at home.....	24
Probation in other homes.....	12
Legal guardian appointed to place.....	1
Kettler Manual Training School.....	4
Polish Manual Training School.....	2
Glenwood	2
Bohemian Manual Training School.....	1

DELINQUENCY OF BOYS

	1915	1916
Larceny	1134	1091
Burglary	370	320
Robbery	85	76
Arson	11	18
Disorderly conduct	16	27
Malicious mischief	106	135
Carrying concealed weapons.....	12	20
Assault	122	108
Rape	4	9
Immorality	63	45
Forgery	11	17
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	..	..
Drunkenness	4	2
Incorrigibility	388	321
Sodomy .....	..	3

In the cases of delinquent boys and girls abnormal family conditions were stated by the petitioners to be the main causative factor in the delinquency in the following cases:

	—Delinquent—		—Delinquent—	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Boys		Girls	
Desertion of mother	13	13	7	4
Desertion of father	82	107	47	44
Desertion of parents	17	10	7	8
Death of mother.....	162	182	78	83
Death of father.....	405	359	110	107
Death of parents.....	72	42	39	29
Drunkenness of mother.....	1	6	4	6
Drunkenness of father.....	1	1	1	6
Drunkenness of parents.....	..	1	1	1
Sickness of mother.....	2	3	3	2
Sickness of father.....	3	3	..	2
Imprisonment of father.....	1	6	2	1
Imprisonment of mother.....	..	1	..	..
Insanity of mother.....	8	6	2	5
Insanity of father.....	7	5	..	4
Insanity of parents.....	..	1	..	..
Cruelty of parents.....	..	1	1	2
Cruelty of brother.....	..	..	..	1
Cruelty of father.....	..	..	..	4
Cruelty of mother.....	..	1	..	..
Separation of parents.....	48	34	30	20
Immorality of mother.....	3	3	8	13
Normal home conditions.....	..	1390	..	217
Parents reside out of state.....	..	13	..	20
Lack of care.....	..	5	..	15

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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NATURE OF DELINQUENCY AND DISPOSAL OF CASES

Total	1091	27	1091	27
County Agent: Out of State	321	1	321	1
Working Boys' Home	9	1	9	1
Dismissed	63	5	63	5
Continued Generally	225	7	225	7
No Change of Order	76	2	76	2
Legal Guardian Appointed to Place in Home	20	1	20	1
Placed on Probation to Live in Other Homes	13	4	13	4
Placed on Probation to Live at Home	20	2	20	2
St. Charles	102	1	102	1
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys	76	1	76	1
Larceny	500	8	500	8
Disorderly	51	4	51	4
Incorrigible	24	7	24	7
Assault	7	4	7	4
Burglary	47	3	47	3
Malicious mischief	35	1	35	1
Robbery	1	1	1	1
Drunkenness	1	1	1	1
Immoral	1	3	1	3
Arson	2	3	2	3
Rape	1	5	1	5
Forgery	1	4	1	4
Carrying concealed weapons	3	9	3	9
Sodomy	1	1	1	1
Total	226	890	41	52
				172
				435
				190
				31
				2
				2192

NOTE—Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No Change of Order":
Probation at home, 149; probation in other homes, 2; legal guardian appointed to place in home, 4; Chicago and Cook County School, 3; Working Boys' Home, 3; St. Charles, 9; permanently released, 2.

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT GIRLS

	1915	1916
Probation at home.....	144	164
Probation in other homes.....	39	32
Geneva	81	61
House of the Good Shepherd.....	82	76
House of the Good Shepherd (Industrial Class).....	40	33
Chicago Home for Girls.....	54	40
Legal guardian to place in home.....	45	90
Continued generally	7	11
Dismissed	74	72
County agent, Lincoln	5	...
County agent, Oak Forest.....	1	1
No change of order. (See note below).....	14	13
Deport .....	...	1

NOTE—Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No change of order":

Placed on probation to live at home.....	12	9
Placed on probation to live in other homes.....	1	...
House of the Good Shepherd	1	...
Legal guardian appointed to place.....	...	4

DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS

	1915	1916
Larceny	52	63
Burglary	5	...
Robbery	1	1
Disorderly	4	4
Assault	4	...
Malicious mischief	2	...
Forgery	1	3
Drunkenness	1	8
Immorality	259	264
Incorrigibility	253	251

NATURE OF DELINQUENCY AND DISPOSAL OF CASES

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

DELINQUENT GIRLS

“Home Conditions” as Stated in History Sheet	Lar- ceney	Incor- rigible	Im- moral	Disor- derly	Drunk- enness	For- gery	Rob- bery	To- tal
Lack of care.....	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	15
Desertion of mother....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Desertion of father....	2	18	24	..	..	..	..	44
Desertion of parents....	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	8
Death of mother.....	7	38	36	1	1	..	..	83
Death of father.....	11	49	46	..	1	..	..	107
Death of parents.....	4	14	10	1	..	..	..	29
Drunkenness of mother.	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
Drunkenness of father..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	6
Drunkenness of parents.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sickness of mother.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sickness of father.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insanity of mother.....	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	5
Insanity of father.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Cruelty of brother.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cruelty of father.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cruelty of parents.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Imprisonment of father.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Separation of parents....	..	13	6	..	1	..	..	20
Par. reside out of state.	1	3	15	..	1	..	..	20
Immorality of mother...	1	2	8	..	2	..	..	13
Normal home conditions.	31	83	96	2	2	3	..	217
Total	63	251	264	4	8	3	1	594

CAUSES OF DEPENDENCY AND DISPOSAL OF CASES

Causes as Stated in "History Sheet", Presented to the Courts	Total	258	156	140	27	2898	13	63	14	20	97	212	43	70	33	3	5	60	72	1	5	8	2	2	2119 ^c
Lack of care.....	36	8	17	21	22	3	2	3	19	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Death of mother.....	23	9	19	11	11	3	1	3	9	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	88
Death of father.....	23	3	17	11	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Death of parents.....	19	11	11	11	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Sickness of mother.....	15	2	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sickness of father.....	15	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sickness of parents.....	11	2	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Desertion of mother.....	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Desertion of father.....	28	15	8	12	17	2	1	1	12	4	4	7	7	2	6	3	1	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	22
Desertion of parents.....	10	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Desertion of mother.....	32	6	9	11	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drunkenness of father.....	13	12	9	12	12	3	1	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66
Drunkenness of parents.....	6	5	6	4	4	2	9	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65
Insanity of mother.....	6	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Insanity of father.....	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Insanity of parents.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Cruelty of mother.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Cruelty of father.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Imprisonment of mother.....	8	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Imprisonment of father.....	33	13	16	11	11	5	1	1	2	3	1	6	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Imprisonment of parents.....	33	13	16	11	11	5	1	1	2	3	1	6	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Immorality of mother.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Immorality of father.....	13	12	7	7	7	3	7	7	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Feeble-mindedness of mother.....	13	12	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Feeble-mindedness of father.....	13	12	7	7	7	3	7	7	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76
Separation of parents.....	258	156	140	140	27	2898	13	63	14	20	97	212	43	70	33	3	5	60	72	1	5	8	2	2	2119 ^c

Note—Following is the disposition of cases indicated under "No Change of Order":

Probation at home.....²³ Park Ridge Industrial School.....¹
 Probation in other homes.....² Illinois Technical Industrial School.....¹
 Legal guardian to place in a home.....² Bohemian Industrial School.....⁴

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF PENSION DEPARTMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total	Families
December 1, 1915, receiving pensions..	881	847	1,728	543
Added during year.....	580	562	1,142	369
Stayed during year.....	339	313	652	175
December 1, 1917, receiving pensions..	1,122	1,096	2,218	737
Average amount granted one family.....				\$28.69
Granted one child				9.27
Average age of child, 6.2 years.				
Applications taken				614
Re-applications taken				169
Applications refused from March 1, 1916, to December 1, 1916.....				318
Mothers remarried				38

BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS

Couples born in:

America	187	America and Italy	3
Austria	83	Ireland and England.....	2
Russian	80	Norway and Sweden	2
Italy	55	Austria and Germany	2
Ireland	43	America and China	1
Germany	43	America and Scotland	1
Hungary	23	America and Wales	1
Sweden	16	America and Switzerland	1
Bohemia	8	America and Prussia	1
Norway	4	America and Norway	1
Holland	3	Germany and Bohemia	1
England	2	Germany and Canada	1
Luxemborg	2	Germany and Luxemborg	1
France	1	Germany and Holland	1
Syria	1	Russia and England	1
Roumania	1	Denmark and Ireland	1
Belgium	1	Denmark and Canada	1
Prussia	1	Italy and Ireland	1
America and Germany	49	Italy and Switzerland	1
America and Ireland	27	Hungary and Sweden	1
Russia and Austria.....	12	England and Bohemia	1
America and England	11	England and Russia	1
America and Sweden	10	Ireland and Canada	1
America and Canada	8	Bohemia and Austria	1
America and Bohemia	7	Cuba and Canada	1
America and Russia	6	Sweden and Denmark	1
America and Austria	5	Sweden and Finland	1
Germany and Russia	5	Sweden and Scotland	1
Germany and England	3	Austria and Prussia	1
Germany and Ireland	3		
America and Holland	3	Total	737

INCAPACITATED FATHERS

17 are in the Home.	Insane.	23 are insane.
10 are in Dunning.		22 are tubercular.
6 are in Elgin.		4 are partially paralyzed.
4 are in Kankakee.		3 have locomotor ataxia.
1 is in Peoria State Hospital.		2 are blind.
1 is in Newberry, Mich.		2 have asthma.
1 is in Ohio.		2 have organic heart trouble.
6 are in M. T. S.		2 have rheumatism.
11 are in Oak Forest.		1 has cancer of stomach.
1 is in Home for Incurables.		1 has kidney trouble.
2 are in County Hospital.		1 is an epileptic.
1 is with his sister.		—
1 is in Europe.		63
1 is in Hudson, Wis.		

63

DISMISSED PENSION CASES

Cases dismissed in court, 1916:

Dismissed cases	41
Causes for dismissing cases:	
Aliens	10
Money in bank	8
Income sufficient	3
Full amount given to one child..	6
Mother withdrew	2
Refused to co-operate	4
	Total
	41

GRANTS, NUMBER, AMOUNT

	No.	Amount
Three dollars	7	\$ 21.00
Four dollars	10	40.00
Five dollars	41	205.00
Six dollars	67	402.00
Seven dollars	81	567.00
Seven 50/100 dollars	21	157.50
Eight dollars	187	1,496.00
Eight 50/100 dollars	4	34.00
Nine dollars	165	1,485.00
Nine 50/100 dollars	4	38.00
Ten dollars	424	4,240.00
Eleven dollars	6	66.00
Twelve dollars	10	120.00
Thirteen dollars	3	39.00
Thirteen—75/100	1	13.75
Fourteen	2	28.00
Fifteen	109	1,635.00
 Totals	 1,142	 \$10,587.25

INCREASE, NUMBER, AMOUNT

	No.	Amount
Two 50/100—five dollars	4	\$ 10.00
Three—six dollars	2	6.00
Three—eight dollars	1	5.00

Four—six dollars	3	6.00
Four—six 5/100 dollars	4	10.00
Four—eight dollars	6	24.00
Four—ten dollars	5	30.00
Four—fifteen dollars	2	22.00
Five—eight dollars	5	15.00
Five—fifteen dollars	2	20.00
Six—eight dollars	4	8.00
Six—nine dollars	5	15.00
Six—ten dollars	8	32.00
Six—twelve dollars	1	6.00
Six—thirteen dollars	1	7.00
Six—fourteen dollars	1	8.00
Six 50/100—nine dollars	3	7.50
Seven—eight dollars	4	4.00
Seven—nine dollars	1	2.00
Seven—ten dollars	1	3.00
Seven—twelve dollars	4	20.00
Seven—fifteen dollars	3	24.00
Seven 50/100—ten dollars	4	10.00
Seven 50/100—twelve dollars	1	4.50
Seven 50/100—fifteen dollars	3	22.50
Eight—ten dollars	18	36.00
Eight—thirteen dollars	2	10.00
Eight—fourteen dollars	3	18.00
Eight—fifteen dollars	7	49.00
Nine—ten dollars	3	3.00
Nine—fifteen dollars	1	6.00
Ten—fifteen dollars	15	75.00
Twelve—fifteen dollars	1	3.00
 Totals	131	\$536.50

STAYS, NUMBER, AMOUNT	No.	Amount
Two dollars	1	\$ 2.00
Two 50/100 dollars	4	10.00
Three dollars	2	6.00
Four dollars	14	56.00
Five dollars	63	315.00
Five 50/100 dollars	4	22.00
Six dollars	68	408.00
Six 25/100 dollars	1	6.25
Seven dollars	69	483.00
Seven 50/100 dollars	15	112.50
Eight dollars	135	1,080.00
Eight 50/100	6	51.00
Nine dollars	54	486.00
Nine 50/100 dollars	5	47.50
Ten dollars	180	1,800.00
Thirteen dollars	1	13.00
Fourteen dollars	1	14.00
Fifteen dollars	29	435.00
 Totals	652	\$5,347.25

REDUCTIONS.

	No.	Amount
Fifteen—twelve dollars	1	\$ 3.00
Fifteen—nine dollars	1	6.00
Fifteen—eight 50/100 dollars	1	6.50
Fifteen—eight dollars	2	14.00
Fifteen—seven dollars	1	8.00
Fifteen—six dollars	2	18.00
Fifteen—five dollars	2	20.00
Fifteen—two dollars	1	13.00
Twelve—ten dollars	2	4.00
Twelve—eight dollars	1	4.00
Ten—nine dollars	1	1.00
Ten—eight dollars	6	12.00
Ten—eight 50/100 dollars	3	4.50
Ten—seven dollars	3	9.00
Ten—six dollars	7	28.00
Ten—five dollars	5	25.00
Ten—four dollars	1	6.00
Nine—three dollars	1	6.00
Nine—two dollars	1	7.00
Eight—seven dollars	2	2.00
Eight—six dollars	1	2.00
Eight—five dollars	5	15.00
Eight—five 50/100 dollars	4	10.00
Eight—four dollars	3	12.00
Eight—four 80/100 dollars	5	16.00
Eight—two 50/100 dollars	1	5.50
Seven—six dollars	1	1.00
Seven—two dollars	1	5.00
Six 25/100—five dollars	3	3.75
Six—four dollars	5	10.00
Six—one dollars	1	5.00
<hr/>		
Totals	74	\$282.25

CAUSES FOR STAYING PAYMENT

1916

	Totals	Totals	
Child reached 14 years of age..	114	Father able to work.....	14
Income sufficient	174	Mother able to care for children	3
Remarriage of mother.....	112	Should be self-supporting.....	5
Death of mother	19	Settlement of suit.....	8
Insanity of mother	4	Has money	46
Unfitness of mother	39	Mother withdrew	6
Mother in hospital	17	Has interest in store	3
Child in hospital	8	In country	19
Child in sanitarium	3	In institution	5
Death of child	14	Left country	13
Sent to St. Charles.....	1	Not legally married	2
Sent to Parental School	3	<hr/>	
Sent to Lincoln	1		
Would not co-operate.....	19	652	

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Chicago, January 12, 1917.

TO THE HON. PETER REINBERG, PRESIDENT, and BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: The past year has been a somewhat trying one for the Juvenile Detention Home. Miss Delphia M. Culver, who has been our Superintendent for the past five years, took a leave of absence March 1 in order to go to Newark, N. J., to install in the Newark Home the same system used in the Chicago Home. Miss Culver had drawn up the plans for the Newark Detention Home and her advanced ideas had been carried out in almost every detail. In the early fall Miss Culver decided not to return to Chicago, but to continue her work in Newark. We feel Chicago has lost a most splendid and efficient woman in juvenile work.

A number of problems came up which made the administration of the affairs of the Juvenile Home somewhat trying for the Acting Superintendent, and many times the saying, "What is home without a mother?"—a real mother and not a temporary one, came to my mind. But with the advice so kindly given by Dr. Healy of the Psychopathic Department, Mr. Joel D. Hunter, Chief Probation Officer, and with the splendid co-operation of the employes of the Home, we have gotten through without any serious trouble.

POPULATION OF 1916 COMPARED WITH 1907

The number of children held in the Home during 1916 has greatly increased in comparison with past years, as previous records will show. In 1907, the opening year, there were:

Delinquent boys	1,629
Delinquent girls	422
Dependent boys	430
Dependent girls	214
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Total	2,695
Daily average	59

The total number of 1916 were:

Delinquent boys	2,727
Delinquent girls	677
Dependent boys	672
Dependent girls	579
<hr/>	
Total	4,653
Daily average	123

The class of children held in the Home during the past year is the same as previous years, with the exception of the boys, who, since the advent of the automobile bandits, seem to have grown a little more daring.

PITIFUL CONDITION OF CHILDREN RECEIVED

A large majority of the children are received in such a condition that their clothing has to be destroyed, especially under-clothing. This means that a new outfit has to be provided by the Home. During the winter it is an accepted fact that all dependent children must be provided with at least underwear, stockings and mittens and a large number with shoes and sweaters. One not familiar with the work could hardly conceive of the pitiful condition in which so many of the children come to us. As Chicago's population increases the number of delinquent and dependent children naturally increase.

RECEIVING WARD OVERCROWDED

On account of the crowded condition in our boys' receiving ward, we have met with a great deal of difficulty in the past year. The boys' receiving ward is furnished with eighteen beds. One room has four beds; two rooms, three beds; one, five beds; one, two beds, and one single room. We always have a number of diphtheria carriers isolated and one or more cases of tonsilitis; a few cases of scabies and other ailments, so that very often there is but one room which we can use for receiving purposes. We have enlarged the dormitory in the boys' section, so in place of accommodating forty-four children as we did two years ago, we now accommodate sixty-two children. With this extra increase upstairs, we have added nothing to the receiving ward, which

makes a very overcrowded and unsatisfactory condition. The same overcrowded condition exists in the dependent section, a section which was originally intended to accommodate thirty-two children; usually is asked to accommodate between forty-five and fifty-five, sometimes sixty children. I think it is very necessary to make another division in this section and would use that part of the building which had been used by the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys. This part contains three large, bright, sunny room provided with hardwood floors. The room which had been used as a manual training room could be used as a dormitory; the room which had been used as a schoolroom could be used as a playroom for the little ones, a room much better suited to their use and also would take them off the cold cement floors with which the present section is provided. This part of the house is provided with three very complete isolation rooms which could be used for these little ones in case of illness. I do not know of a quarantine for scarlet fever in the dependent section which has not developed among the very small children and it is really a pity to have them so closely associated with the larger boys and girls.

WORKING STAFF

This year has brought about very little change in the system used in the Juvenile Detention Home. We have discontinued an extra set of histories; one kept for each child entering the Home. These histories were a duplicate of the histories entered in the Boston Ledger and its discontinuance has relieved the work in the office materially. There are fifty-six employes in the Home—1 Superintendent, 1 Junior Clerk, 2 Clerical Assistants, 1 Typist, 1 Attending Physician, 1 Dentist, 1 Matron, 1 Head Nurse, 3 Graduate Nurses, 1 Head Male Attendant, 7 Male Attendants, 1 Head Female Attendant, 18 Female Attendants, 2 Cooks, 1 Head Janitor and Fireman, 4 Janitors, 6 Janitresses, 1 Window Washer, 2 Seamstresses, 1 Laborer. One Graduate Nurse has charge of the dispensary from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; another Graduate Nurse is with the Dentist and a third Graduate Nurse is on duty from 4 p. m. to midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR LITTLE FOLK

Entertainments of a most superior kind have been furnished for the children once a week, on Friday night, by Miss Belle Gorton. These entertainments consist of vocal and instrumental music, lectures, stereopticon views and aesthetic dancing. Bringing such splendid talent together represents labor, time and patience on the part of Miss Gorton, for which we thank her. On all holidays, special entertainments are given. Christmas was a very busy but a wonderful day. We were assisted in the work on Christmas Eve by Mr. Merston, Mr. Sytita, Mr. Thomas Davies and Mr. George Brown, who worked until 3 a. m. Christmas morning. We surely thank them. Donations were received at Christmas time from Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, United Guild of America, Knights of Columbus, Francis Parker School and the Women's Auxiliary Club of the Seventh Ward. During the summer tickets to the circus were given to the entire Home by Ringling Bros., on which occasion Mrs. Harry Hart treated us to ice cream, pop corn and balloons. We had a gala day and everyone came home happy.

Sunday and mid-week religious instructions have been given to the children. The young men and women from the Moody Institute have conducted a Sunday service for the Protestant children. The mid-week instruction for the Protestant girls have been given by Miss Beardsley; for the Protestant boys by Miss Sutherland. Instructions for the Catholic children have been given by Father Calhoun, assisted by Miss Walker, Mr. Baltazer and the young men of St. Aloysius's society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To the President of the Board and Commissioners of Cook County, Superintendent of Public Service, Judges of the Juvenile Court and officers and employes of the Home, I wish to tender my sincere thanks for the interest and kind co-operation in all the work of the Juvenile Home.

BLANCHE A. PYNE,
Acting Superintendent.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Delinquents		Dependents		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals
Number of children on hand, Dec. 1, 1915...	47	21	16	12	96
Received during year:					
Asked shelter	35	5	9	4	53
From officer from institution.....	82	7	8	10	107
From juvenile officers.....	216	248	252	271	987
From police officers.....	2,075	291	195	93	2,654
	1	...	...	...	1
Returned from hospital	29	16	42	22	109
From court	204	110	151	173	638
From sheriff .....	...	...	9	4	13
From truant officers	85	...	6	...	91
Total received during year.....	2,727	677	672	577	4,653
Total cared for.....	2,774	698	688	589	4,749
Disposed of during year:					
Cook County School	174	...	1	...	175
Lincoln School for Feeble Minded.....	63	9	13	18	103
Committed to institutions	651	220	288	168	1,327
Paroled	416	67	57	51	591
Escaped	18	1	...	...	19
Dismissed	28	8	1	8	45
To guardians appointed	72	27	17	45	161
To continued and dismissed.....	243	97	33	45	418
To police courts and dismissed.....	85	16	1	3	105
To county jail	1	...	...	...	1
To grand jury	18	...	...	...	18
To boys' court	1	...	...	...	1
To released by probation department.....	286	59	66	47	458
Over age	8	...	...	...	8
To released by police officers to parents..	454	55	77	51	637
To released to officer	138	83	56	87	364
Married .....	...	1	...	...	1
To hospital for treatment	48	27	60	40	175
Total disposals	2,704	670	670	563	4,607
Leaving number of children on hand, Nov. 30, 1916					
	70	28	18	26	142
Total meals for children during month.....				135,905	
Daily average number of children boarded at institution.....				123	
Daily average number of employees boarded at institution.....				22	
Total daily average number of children and employees boarded at institution				145	

COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION
IN 1916 OVER 1908

	RECEIVED	1908	1916	Increase	Pet.
Boys and girls.....	2641	4653	2012	76.1	
Boys	2030	3399	1369	67.4	
Girls	611	1254	643	105.2	
Delinquents	2017	3404	1387	68.7	
Dependents	625	1249	625	100.1	
Delinquent boys	1610	2727	1117	69.3	
Delinquent girls	407	677	270	66.3	
Dependent boys	420	672	252	60.	
Dependent girls	204	577	373	182.8	

	DISPOSED OF	1908	1916	Increase	Pet.
Boys and girls	2643	4609	1966	74.3	
Boys	2028	3374	1346	66.3	
Girls	615	1213	598	97.2	
Delinquents	2014	3374	1360	67.5	
Dependents	629	1213	584	92.8	
Delinquent boys	1607	2704	1097	68.2	
Delinquent girls	407	670	263	64.6	
Dependent boys	421	670	249	59.1	
Dependent girls	208	563	355	170.6	

POPULATION OF 1916 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1915

	RECEIVED	1915	1916	Increase	Pet.
Boys and girls.....	3692	4653	961	26.	
Boys	2665	3399	734	27.5	
Girls	1027	1254	227	21.1	
Delinquents	2931	3404	473	16.1	
Dependents	761	1249	488	64.1	
Delinquent boys	2246	2727	481	21.4	
Delinquent girls	685	677	8*	1.1*	
Dependent boys	419	672	253	40.3	
Dependent girls	342	577	235	68.7	

*Deceased.

	DISPOSALS	1915	1916	Increase	Pet.
Boys and girls.....	3735	4607	872	23.3	
Boys	2684	3374	690	25.7	
Girls	1051	1213	162	15.4	
Delinquents	2962	3374	412	13.9	
Dependents	761	1213	452	50.2	
Delinquent boys	2262	2704	442	19.1	
Delinquent boys	700	670	30	4.2*	
Dependent Boys	422	670	248	58.7	
Dependent girls	351	563	212	60.4	

*Decrease.

DETAILS OF CENSUS OF 1916

POLICE PRECINCT IN WHICH CHILD WAS ARRESTED

Precinct—	—Delinquent—		—Dependent—		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	208	18	20	3	249
2	93	12	9	..	114
3	33	10	3	1	47
4	53	3	5	..	61
5	39	5	2	3	49
6	41	2	7	7	57
7	27	..	..	..	27
8	25	2	4	..	31
9	4	..	4	..	8
10	14	3	5	2	24
11	63	8	1	5	77
12	20	5	..	..	25
13	6	..	3	2	11
14	11	6	2	2	21
15	38	5	..	..	43
16	..	..	..	1	1
17	41	12	11	..	64
18	14	1	2	..	17
19	51	8	4	2	65
20	27	7	5	2	41
21	181	15	7	6	209
22	59	8	2	1	70
23	93	7	8	4	112
24	49	2	..	..	51
25	22	1	3	5	31
26	49	6	7	..	62
27	120	12	15	1	148
28	57	8	7	6	78
29	42	5	5	1	53
30	6	..	..	..	6
31	17	3	2	..	22
32	226	35	21	10	292
33	20	1	2	2	25
34	7	..	3	..	10
35	83	44	8	5	140
36	2	..	1	1	4
37	13	7	2	4	26
38	45	13	4	12	74
39	61	..	..	..	61
40	19	3	2	3	27
41	10	..	2	..	12
42	30	8	3	..	41
43	19	3	..	..	22
44	22	3	4	2	31
45	3	..	..	..	3
46	1	..	..	..	1
Out of town	11	..	..	..	11
Total	2,075	291	195	93	2,654

CHILDREN FROM OUT OF TOWN

DELINQUENT BOYS

Alabama	2	Missouri	15
Arkansas	2	Nebraska	2
Canada	1	New York	13
Georgia	3	Ohio	9
Illinois	114	Oklahoma	1
Indiana	16	Pennsylvania	11
Iowa	5	Tennessee	6
Kansas	1	Texas	4
Kentucky	1	Utah	1
Maryland	1	W. Virginia	1
Massachusetts	1	Virginia	2
Michigan	17	Washington	1
Minnesota	3		—
Mississippi	3		236

DELINQUENT GIRLS

Canada	1	Missouri	2
Illinois	23	New Jersey	1
Indiana	1	Ohio	3
Iowa	4	Pennsylvania	3
Massachusetts	1	Virginia	1
Michigan	14	Wisconsin	3
Minnesota	2		—
Mississippi	1		60

DEPENDENT BOYS

Kansas			2
New York			2
			4

DEPENDENT GIRLS

California	1	Wisconsin	2
New York	3		—
Kansas	1		7

Father deserted—	10	4	7	8	—	29
mother dead.....						
Mother deserted...	1	3	2		—	6
Father deserted...	1	1	7	4	—	13
Parents deserted..	1	5	3		—	8
Mother dead—						
father remarried	38	24	17	20	—	99
Father dead—						
mother remarried	55	25	17	8	—	95
Mother dead	251	89	95	120	—	555
Father dead.....	364	79	64	85	—	592
Parents dead.....	104	48	30	33	—	215
Parents divorced—	1	1	1	2	—	2
both remarried..						
Parents divorced—						
mother remarried	21	5	5	4	—	36
Parents divorced—						
father remarried	9	5	3		—	17
Parents divorced..	52	20	16	16	—	106
Parents separated.	129	48	53	53	—	296
Parents living together	1660	312	140	182	—	2294
Delinquent boys.....						
Delinquent girls.....						
Dependent girls.....						
Dependent boys.....						
Total						

CHARGES

	Delinquent Girls	Delinquent Boys	Total
Arson .....	..	4	4
Asked shelter	2	31	33
Attempted suicide	1	..	1
Assault .....	..	59	59
Burglary .....	..	412	412
Disorderly	12	99	111
Drunkenness	1	2	3
Examination by Dr. Healy .....	..	10	10
Forgery	3	14	17
Immoral	136	14	150
Incorrigible	300	443	743
Larceny	39	680	719
On warrant	7	54	61
Ran away from home	109	425	534
Ran away from institution	19	165	184
Robbery .....	..	49	49
Truant .....	..	130	130
Violation of parole	36	134	170
Witness	12	2	14
 Total	 677	 2727	 3404

CIVIL CONDITION

	Del. Boys	Del. Girls	Dep. Girls	Dep. Boys	Total
Mother deserted—father dead .....	..	..	1	1	2
Illness of parents .....	..	..	..	1	1
Illness of mother	1	..	2	4	7
Illness of father .....	..	..	3	..	3
Illegitimate .....	..	4	9	5	18
Parents insane .....	..	..	4	2	6
Mother insane	7	3	20	24	54
Father insane	2	2	8	10	22
Father in jail	4	2	11	12	29
Mother in jail .....	..	..	14	7	21
Father unknown .....	..	..	..	6	6
Parents arrested .....	..	..	6	..	6
Drunkenness of parents	2	..	2	1	5
Immorality of mother	2	..	1	1	4
Cruelty of father .....	..	1	..	2	3
Not stated	13	3	32	55	103
 Total	 2727	 677	 577	 672	 4653

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	Del. Boys	Del. Girls	Dep. Boys	Dep. Girls	Total
American	2041	506	581	481	3609
Armenian	1	..	..	..	1
Austrian	42	15	1	5	63
Belgian	1	..	..	..	1
Bohemian	9	5	..	..	14
Canadian	4	3	3	1	11
Colored	241	66	44	39	390
Danish . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1
English	9	3	6	..	18
French	3	5	..	..	8
German	32	12	3	3	50
Greek	14	2	2	3	21
Hollander	2	2	..	..	4
Hungarian	7	4	2	2	15
Irish . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Italian	93	14	4	13	124
Lithuanian	6	1	2	..	9
Norwegian	3	4	..	..	7
Persian	4	1	..	1	6
Polish	94	11	18	19	142
Portuguese . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Roumanian	5	1	..	..	6
Russian	104	17	3	8	132

AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

Scotch	2	..	..	..	2
Slavish	2	1	..	1	4
South American	2	1	..	..	3
Swedish	3	1	1	..	5
West Indian	2	..	..	..	2
Not stated	1	..	2	..	3
Total	2727	677	672	577	4653

PARENTAGE

	American	Foreign	Not stated	Total
Delinquent boys	862	1856	9	2727
Delinquent girls	213	463	1	677
Dependent boys	216	436	20	672
Dependent girls	186	374	17	577
Total	1477	3129	47	4653

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	Del. Boys	Del. Girls	Dep. Boys	Dep. Girls	Total
1 year.....	..	..	..	1	1
2 years.....	..	..	20	11	31
3 years.....	..	..	24	21	45
4 years.....	..	..	29	25	54
5 years.....	..	..	37	35	72
6 years.....	..	..	43	39	82
7 years.....	..	..	62	42	104
8 years.....	..	..	78	41	119
9 years.....	2	..	95	50	147
10 years.....	85	2	69	46	202
11 years.....	199	7	42	47	295
12 years.....	260	21	70	65	416
13 years.....	405	40	48	45	538
14 years.....	527	79	35	32	673
15 years.....	553	143	12	34	742
16 years.....	659	194	7	24	884
17 years.....	35	178	..	18	231
18 years.....	2	13	1	1	17
Total	2727	677	672	577	4653
Delinquent boys			24.1—16 years		
Delinquent girls			28.6—16 years		
Dependent boys			14.1—9 years		
Dependent girls			11.2—12 years		

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED

Delinquent boys	58.4123
Delinquent girls	14.6978
Dependent boys	14.4873
Dependent girls	12.4026
<hr/>	
100%	

RELIGION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	Del. Boys	Del. Girls	Dep. Boys	Dep. Girls	Total
Catholics	1730	375	474	385	2964
Catholic, Greek	17	2	5	6	30
Protestant	776	255	164	160	1355
Jewish	197	44	18	14	273
Not stated	7	1	11	12	31
Total	2727	677	672	577	4653

REPORT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

March 20, 1917.

MISS BLANCHE A. PYNE,

Acting Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home,
771 Gilpin Place, Chicago.

DEAR MISS PYNE: The following is the yearly report of the attending physician of the Juvenile Detention Home from December 1, 1915, to December 1, 1916.

Yours respectfully,

FAULDIN S. WILSON,
Attending Physician.

MEDICAL REPORT

Year December 1, 1915, to December 1, 1916

Number of children examined, 4092

CASES TREATED IN HOME

Abortion	1	Dysmenorrhoea	8
Abrasions	19	Eczema	40
Abscesses	25	Enureris	48
Acne	92	Epilepsy	1
Adenitis	14	Epistaxis	1
Anemia	507	Erosion of septum	1
Appendicitis	1	Fissure of toe	1
Asthma	2	Foreign body in eye	2
Arthritis	3	Fractures	3
Balanitis	1	Furunculosis	3
Balano-posthitis	1	Gastritis	5
Blepharitis	26	Gingivitis	5
Boils	42	Gonorrhoea	59
Bronchitis	82	Grippe	1
Bruises	9	Halgus Valgus	1
Burns	35	Hay fever	1
Bursitis	2	Headaches	96
Cellulitis	1	Hemorrhoids	1
Chancroid	2	Hernia	1
Condyloma	1	Herpes	24
Conjunctivitis	70	Hives	2
Corneal ulcer	2	Housemaid's knee	1
Constipation	106	Hyperthyroidism	1
Defective hearing	4	Hysteria	1
Defective speech	4	Impetigo	39
Diarrhoea	3	Incontinence of urine	3
Diphtheria carriers	153	Indigestion	12
Dislocation of foot	1	Infected extremities	82
Dog-bite	1	Infected scalp	5

Ingrown toenail	1	Scabies	32
Intercostal neuralgia	6	Scarlet fever	8
Keratitis	3	Seborrhoea	16
Laryngitis	14	Skull fracture	1
Leucorrhoea	2	Sprains	50
Lumbago	2	Stomatitis	2
Mastitis	4	Streptococcus sore throat	1
Menorrhagia	2	Sty	19
Molluscum	1	Subluxation of ankle	1
Mumps	5	Synovitis	1
Myalgia	1	Syphilis	7
Orchitis	1	Tonsilitis	259
Otitis Media	65	Torticollis	1
Ozena	1	Trachoma	7
Pediculosis	296	Tuberculosis of kidney	1
Periostitis	1	Tuberculosis of knee	1
Pharyagitis	52	Typhoid	1
Pneumonia	1	Ulcer	1
Pregnancy	6	Vincent angina	1
Prolapsus of rectum	2	Wounds—	
Ptomaine poisoning	2	Contused	85
Pyorrhea	1	Gunshot	3
Rheumatism	9	Incised	98
Rhinitis	125	Infected	102
Ringworm	35	Scalp	14
Salpingitis	1	Stab	1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Defects and diseases of

Abdomen—	
Appendicitis	1
Hernia	
(a) Inguinal	13
(b) Umbilical	17
Pregnancy	15
Deformities—	
(a) Amputation of leg	4
(b) Ankylosis of knee	2
(c) Cleft palate	2
(d) Facial paralysis	2
(e) Flat foot	11
(f) Fracture	1
(g) Hair lip	1
(h) Pes-equinus	1
(i) Poliomyelitis	1
(j) Pott's disease	2
(k) Rachitic	58
(l) Scoliosis	5
(m) Saddle nose	2
(n) Traumatic deformity of chest	1

Ear—

Cerumen	10
Chronic sup. otitis media	34
Deafness	4

Ear—

Defective hearing	1
Mastoiditis	1
Eye—	
Blepharitis	56
Blind	2
Cataract	6
Conjunctivitis	98
Contusions	5
Corneal ulcer	1
Defect of vision	318
Foreign body	2
Hordeoleum	17
Keratitis	5
Nystagmus	2
Opacity of cornea	7
Partial blindness	2
Phthisis bulbi	1
Ptosis	4
Strabismus	52
Synechia of iris	1
Trachoma	6
Extremities—	
Frozen feet	1
Frozen toes	1
Infected fingers	8
Infected toes	2

Defects and diseases of		Defects and diseases of	
Sprains—		Skin—	
(a) Ankle	1	Abrasions	26
(b) Foot	1	Abscess	2
(c) Hand	2	Acne	52
(d) Wrist	1	Angioma	3
Genitalia—		Boils	40
Atrophy of testicle.....	1	Burns	16
Balano-posthitis	1	Carbuncle	1
Elongated foreskin	5	Chancroid	2
Hemorrhoids	1	Condyloma	1
Hydrocele	1		
Hyposadias	6	Skin—	
Orchitis	2	Contusions	15
Phimosis	91	Dermatitis	12
Undescended testicle	100	Dog bite	1
Varicocele	37	Eczema	74
Glands—		Erythema multiformi.....	1
Cervical adenitis	1506	Herpes	56
Inguinal adenitis.....	3	Impetigo	22
Mastitis	3	Keloid	3
Tuberculosis cervical glands..	1	Naevus	2
Goitre—		Pediculosis	35
Goitre	106	Psoriasis	2
Heart—		Ringworm	18
Haennic murmur	1	Scabies	20
Mitral regurtation	18	Sears	33
Organic heart disease.....	11	Sebaceous cyst	1
Pulmonary stenosis	1	Seborrhoea	4
Lungs—		Ulcer	1
Bronchial pneumonia.....	1	Urticaria	1
Bronchitis	1	Venereal warts	1
Incipient pulmonary tubercu- losis	13	Warts	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	3		
Nervous System—		Throat—	
Chorea	1	Defective speech	19
Epilepsy	3	Laryngitis	51
Hysteria	1	Papilloma of tongue.....	1
Nose—		Papilloma of uvula.....	2
Adenoids	198	Pharyngitis	95
Deflected septum	394	Streptococcus sore throat.....	2
Erosion of septum.....	1		
Nasal sour.....	3	Tonsils—	
Ozena	2	Diseased tonsils	154
Rhinitis	493	Hypertrophied tonsils	428
Nutrition—			
Anemia	540	Wounds—	
Malnutrition	1272	Contused	13
Under-developed	23	Gunshot	1
		Incised	9
		Infected	22
		Scalp	6

LABORATORY TESTS

	Positive		Positive		
Diphtheria cultures.....	5503	167	Wasserman	2	2
Smears	826	68	Von Pirquet	29	21
Urine			Urine	8	
Aray plates			Aray plates	4	

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Chaneroid	1	Mumps	10
Chicken pox	1	Scarlet fever	16
Diphtheria	8	Syphilis	1
German measles	1	Trachoma	2
Measles	2	Whooping cough	1

CASES SENT TO HOSPITAL

Cases sent to hospital.....	65
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NUMBER OF DAYS IN QUARANTINE

Number of days in quarantine.....	42
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Respectfully submitted,

FAUDLIN S. WILSON, M. D.,

Attending Physician, Juvenile Detention Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DENTIST

April 5, 1917.

MISS BLANCHE A. PYNE,

Acting Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home,
771 Gilpin Place, Chicago.

MY DEAR MISS PYNE: It gives me much pleasure to address a letter to you and state that the necessary work of the dental clinic, at the institution of which you are the head, again came into its own on October 12, 1916, and has since been in daily operation and, as the accompanying report shows, has greatly benefited the transients who are temporarily detained at the Home.

It is the object of this department to arrest any further progress of destruction in the mouths of those who present themselves for treatment, where possible, by the insertion of permanent fillings; also the removal of all the organs that are beyond redemption, and lastly treating and prophylaxis. Considerable of the latter is performed by a dental nurse in a most efficient manner.

Prior to the coming of the present operator nothing was used in the extraction of teeth for these unfortunates, who receive attention, to in any way relieve the pain that accompanies such an operation; but we can now report the use of a local anaesthetic that really is the only humane way to do this work where it is necessary.

Prophylaxis is impressed on each patient who presents himself for examination and those who do not possess a tooth brush are given one and instructed in its use.

With a constantly increasing number of ailments directly traceable to defective teeth, the actual need for dental clinics for children is not only conceded by leaders in the medical profession but is fast becoming realized by the municipal health and educational authorities and public in general. Even the taxpayer, upon whom the burden falls, is fast beginning to realize that preventive medicine and preventive dentistry are not an expen-

but the essence of true economy. When the extraction and prompt attention to incipient cases and the early training of the children to practice cleanliness of the mouth and teeth can be shown to overcome backwardness in school and prevent not only a score of diseases and criminal tendencies, but death itself, there can be no question as to the economic value of the free dental clinic, to say nothing of its humanitarian phases.

I shall not attempt to discuss vital statistics nor to make economic comparisons, for I am sure that anyone of intelligence will readily concede that it is better for any community to raise healthy children with clear brains, hygienic habits and good teeth, than to burden the department of charity in latter years, to fill hospitals and poor farms and have a fleet of human derelicts, physically wrecked, to represent the rising generation.

In view of what I have just noted I hope that the time will soon come, and under your able direction, when this work in the Juvenile Detention Home will receive strong support so that it may be enlarged so that all children who enter will receive attention from a competent operator. There are any number of plans feasible and will, no doubt, receive attention in due course.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for your hearty co-operation in this work and I trust that this, with your enthusiasm for this work, will continue into the future for time unlimited.

Very truly yours,

C. M. KALBFLEISCH,

Dentist, Juvenile Detention Home.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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JUVENILE DETENTION HOME—DENTAL REPORT

January 23, 1917.

Year Ending November 30, 1916
EXAMINATIONS MADE

Delinquent boys	501
Dependent boys	98
Delinquent girls	199
Dependent girls	109
Total number examined.....	907
Number children with defective teeth.....	822
Number of defective teeth found.....	2710

RECORD OF SERVICES RENDERED

	Abscess	Amalgam	Cement	Devitalize	Extraction	Gutta Percha	Prophylaxis	Root Filling	Radiograph	Surgical	Treatment	Total No. Operations
Boys—Del.	22	81	107	124	156	52	121	1	1	10	322	897
Boys—Dep.	15	15	30	9	68	20	35	1	1	4	180	377
Girls—Del.	9	33	54	6	47	51	90	1	1	1	134	426
Girls—Dep.	6	18	28	..	41	19	35	..	..	4	90	241
Totals.	52	147	219	39	312	142	281	3	2	18	726	1941

Remarks—Department discontinued for three months.

C. M. KALBFLEISCH, D.D.S.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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